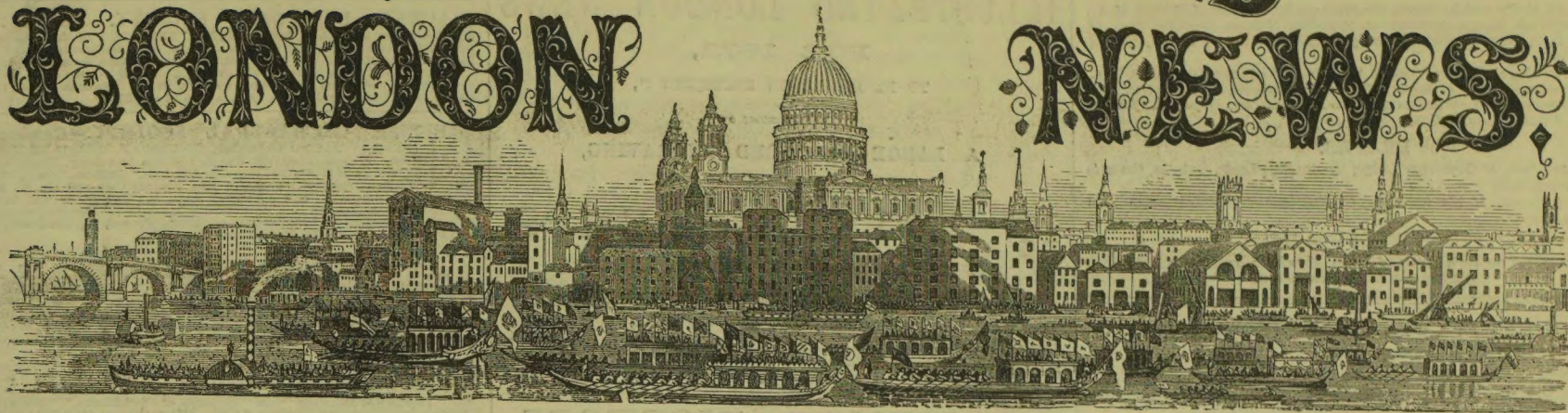


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

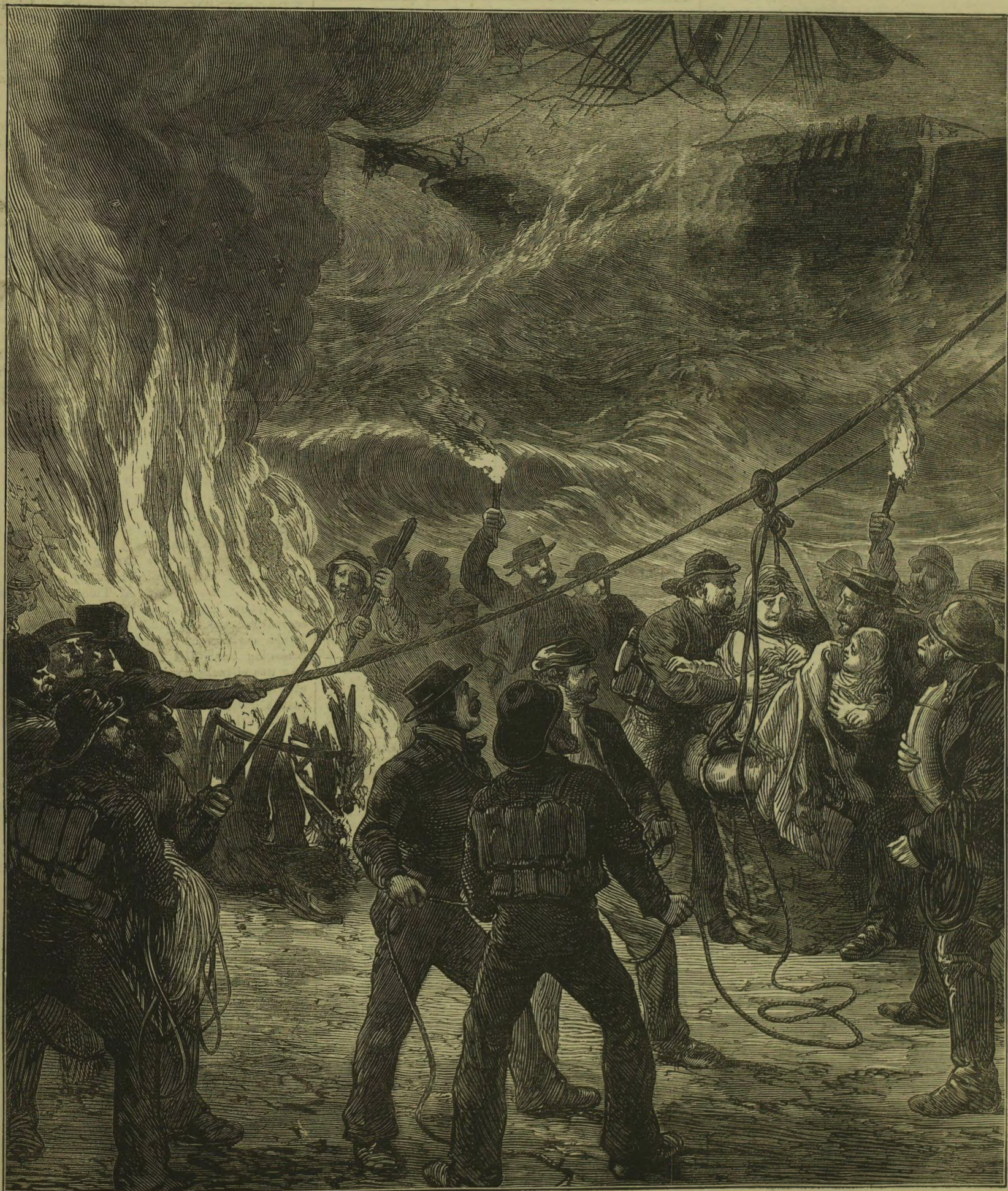


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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1872.

WITH (SIXPENCE.
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THE GALES; WRECK OF THE ROYAL ADELAIDE NEAR PORTLAND.

which are only dishonest shifts. But if a coalition can hold together for the ordinary purposes of government, principles must speedily crop up, and then the unsound arrangement must come to naught by force of its own viciousness. And then we are assuming that the nation itself will be silent at a time when its most vital interests are assailed. This is too absurd to be believed. France, as we have been compelled to repeat with unpleasing iteration, demands order, and sees no chance of order save in the maintenance of a Conservative Republic. It will demand of any new rulers that this shall be declared, and what then will be the situation of those who have broken up the Government on the very ground that it ratified such a Republic, and refused to see that the question of a Monarchy could longer be entertained? It is not that France hates Monarchy. We believe the exact reverse, and that, could a man stand forward who had only something in him of one of Mr. Carlyle's "can-do" kings, the nation would approve a representative of real power, because that would be the symbol and guarantee of order. But there is no such man. The meagre list of possible kings has been exhausted over and over again. Therefore the nation would be rightly and justly indignant with those who, in the name of responsible government, should again have brought affairs to a deadlock, or worse.

We cannot but think that now is the time for M. Thiers to assert himself and appeal to the nation. We are told of legal objections to his dissolution of the Assembly—Constitutional objections there can be none, for the best possible reason. But with a foreign enemy still on the soil, and a state of siege not at an end, it is pedantry to talk as if France were in a settled condition, or that anything can be illegal that preserves her laws. The nation has the prior claim to M. Thiers's allegiance. She has placed him at the head of the State, and he has no right to abandon the post of duty because Parliamentary rules happen to interfere with his government. If he is worthy of the position which he is now bidden to abdicate, he will have the courage to understand it. It is simply a question whether he has sufficient reliance on the forces at his command to believe that he may appeal to the nation, and, while waiting the answer, can ensure the quietude of factions. When the answer comes, faction will dare to speak no more. His decision will, we suppose, be known before this is read, and if he should have shrank from grappling with the crisis there will be disappointment in every foreign nation and dismay in his own.

The Message of President Grant to the third and last Session of the forty-second Congress, which will close on March 4, 1873, has been transmitted in a summary form to this country. We cannot but note, as we proceed to comment upon its contents, the immense change which has taken place, as the result of mechanical invention. Within a few hours of the reading to the Congress at Washington of the annual Message of the President-Elect, we, in this country, have a full outline of the document. His words, indeed, cannot be fully transcribed, but his meaning can. We are able to tell our readers the substance of what the President's Message conveyed to the American public on Monday last; and, barring verbal criticism, we are in a position to comment upon the main drift of the President's communication.

It is more than usually placid. The spirit of it is even more kindly towards the whole outer world than its actual words. It is the utterance of one who seems to be satisfied with his lot—of one representing national interests on a wide scale. The President of the American Republic, fortunately, has no foreign trouble. His people may dwell at ease. There is no danger within the range of their vision. They may economise as much as they please, quite irrespectively of their external relations. They need spend scarcely a cent to make themselves safe towards aggression from without. They have a prosperous state of affairs from within. Their only trouble is an accidental one—to wit, the fire at Boston. All other things considered, the United States of America present towards the rest of the world an aspect of brightness.

President Grant, so far as we can judge of him from the telegraphic summary of his Message, appears to take a sober view of his new position. There is nothing about his Message to Congress which indicates an elated conception of his present conquest. He has apparently gauged his position, and made up his mind to act upon it. And his position is morally one of great strength. He may be said to have been relieved by his country from those conditional responsibilities which heretofore have crippled his strength. A month or two ago he was as a tool in the hands of (shall we say?) a fanatical party. Now he is the head of the majority of his country. He has been designated to his post almost irrespectively of his personal merits. His election signified the general desire of the American people for political equity and rest. They have fought enough for the present. They have no special desire to enlarge the scope of the contest. They do not care to upset the general opinion of the country in favour of the President of the Republic. Their vote, consequently, has been one of negative, rather than of positive, confidence. They did not so much care to proclaim their adhesion to President Grant as to notify their want of adhesion to the late Mr. Horace Greeley.

The Message of the President, of course, is, to a certain extent, the reflection of this state of feeling. Its

tone is one of optimism. It is radiant of Presidential satisfaction. But the good humour of the President, happily, diffuses itself over those areas of political difference which English politicians are most likely to regard with deep interest. The Alabama question is alluded to by President Grant in a spirit which harmonises, as far as possible, with our own feelings. Of course, he congratulates his fellow-citizens on the result of the arbitration; but there is nothing whatever offensive, because there is nothing assumptive, in the general tone of his allusions to the fact. He expresses the gratitude of the American people to the representatives of those nations who have kindly taken part in the inquiry and the decision, and he gracefully acknowledges the prompt and hearty recognition of their verdict which has been given by Great Britain in reference to this decision of the question. He also refers to the San Juan boundary question, to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany, and to the prompt and loyal withdrawal of British troops from the island of San Juan. There is not, perhaps, much that is novel or surprising in the comments which he has made upon these topics; but this, at least, has to be said, that he has done common justice to the relation in which the United States of America stand towards the United Kingdom, as far as all international questions are concerned.

Perhaps we are sanguine. At any rate, the Message of President Grant seems to us to indicate a political restfulness on the part of the Government at Washington which, if not unprecedented, is certainly unusual. We can detect no undertone of irritability in the Message. Possibly, but not probably, we think, the full text, when it arrives, may modify the tone of the telegraphic summary. Our conviction is, however, that the population on both sides of the Atlantic is drawing towards closer confidence and union. The arbitration on the Alabama claims does not so much prove as exemplify the kindlier tendencies of the two Anglo-Saxon populations. As it was said in the conflict at the mouth of the Pei-Ho, by the commander of an American ship, "Blood is thicker than water," so we believe it will be found in all the future relationships of America to England. We are naturally and essentially one. In not a few respects a Message of the President to Congress is an indirect Message to the people of England. It may be that they are not fully cognisant of their own close relationship to the event; but, in the long run, we are confident that the spirit of international confidence expressed by the representative of the one country will be fully recognised and welcomed by the other.

The main topics of President Grant's Message are, of course, chiefly interesting in a domestic point of view. The tone maintained in the telegraphic summary is throughout one of conciliation. It is impossible to judge how far this tone is borne out by the text until it be received. One thing is certain—President Grant, by his second election, has been placed in a position of high political independence. He seems to have chosen for himself a path which, if trodden with decision, will lead on to the political amelioration of his country. He has within his reach an opportunity for good which is granted to but few Presidents. That he may use it to its utmost extent is, we believe, the earnest desire of all enlightened Englishmen. Their motive may possibly savour of national selfishness; but, on the whole, we believe that it more directly springs from a disinterested concern for the advance of humanity.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Windsor Castle, and has walked and driven out daily in the Home and Great Parks.

Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein partook of luncheon with her Majesty yesterday (Friday) week, and afterwards drove out with the Queen and Princess Beatrice.

On Saturday last the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley left, and the Rev. Canon Kingsley arrived.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Canon Kingsley, Rector of Eversley, officiated.

On Monday Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein partook of luncheon with her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to New Lodge and visited Madame van de Weyer. The Rev. Canon Kingsley left the castle.

On Tuesday Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein partook of luncheon with her Majesty. Earl Granville, K.G., arrived at the castle and had an audience of the Queen. Baron Hochschild, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Sweden and Norway, was introduced by Earl Granville to her Majesty, and presented new credentials. M. Benites, Minister for Paraguay, was introduced and presented his credentials; and Senor Andrada, Chargé d'Affaires, was introduced and presented a letter from the Emperor of the Brazils and the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of Pedro I. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen.

Colonel Du Plat and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby have succeeded Lord Charles FitzRoy and Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Arthur, and other visitors at Sandringham House, drove to the meet of the West Norfolk fox-hounds at Barwick-in-the-Brake, where they were received by Mr. A. Hammond, the master of the hunt. Their Royal Highnesses were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. G. H. Seymour at Barwick House. The day's sport was not good. Two foxes were found, which made towards Houghton, and, after affording short runs, went to earth. Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Sir William Gull, the Rev. Canon H. Mildred Birch, and Mr. Cockerell

arrived on a visit to the Prince and Princess. Lord and Lady Londesborough, Lord Blandford, Colonel Farquharson, &c., left Sandringham. Sunday was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses, with Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Arthur, and their other visitors, attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Oslow and the Rev. Canon Birch, Rector of Prestwich, officiated. The birthday of the Princess was celebrated, as usual, by the annual tea being given to the school-children upon the Royal estate from the parishes of Sandringham, Wolferton, West Newton, Appleton, and Babingley. The festivity took place at the Royal Mews, Sandringham Park. The children had previously received their annual gifts of clothing from the Princess. On Monday the Prince, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Arthur, and other guests, left Sandringham for town. On Tuesday his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of his Council, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Prince left town by the 4.53 express train from St. Pancras station for Cambridge, and travelled thence, by special train, to Norwich. Thence his Royal Highness posted to Gunton Park, where the Princess had arrived earlier in the day. Her Royal Highness travelled from Sandringham, proceeding by special train from Wolferton to East Dereham, where Lord Suffield's carriage was in waiting to convey the Princess to Gunton. Their Royal Highnesses have remained the guests of Lord and Lady Suffield during the week.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Dover on Tuesday, in the mail-packet Maid of Kent, from the Continent. His Royal Highness was met upon landing by Prince Arthur. The Duke travelled thence by the mail-train upon the South-Eastern Railway to London.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Cumberland Lodge on Monday from Sandringham.

Prince Arthur arrived at Dover on Monday from Sandringham, and left on Wednesday for Hemsted Park on a visit to the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.

The Japanese Ambassadors have visited the works of the Chartered Gas Company at Brecon. On Wednesday a deputation waited on the Embassy, at the Buckingham Palace Hotel, to present an address from the ladies' committee of the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East. The address was presented by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P. On Thursday their Excellencies were received by the Queen.

His Excellency Count Beust left the Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Monday, on a visit to Sir John and the Hon. Lady Sebright, at Beechwood, Herts.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess d'Harcourt have arrived at the Embassy from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have arrived at Bowhill, Selkirkshire, from Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfries.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole have returned to Thomas's Hotel from Woodbridge, Suffolk.

The Duke of Argyll has left town for Inverary Castle, Argyshire.

The Earl of Zetland will succeed to the vacant Garter, resigning the order of the Thistle. This, however, is not to be taken as implying any difference of rank between the two orders, inasmuch as her Majesty considers that what the Garter is for England the Thistle is for Scotland.

WRECK OF THE ROYAL ADELAIDE.

The loss of the Royal Adelaide, bound from London to Sydney, which vessel was wrecked on the western side of Chesil Bank, the narrow isthmus of Portland, on the evening of Monday week, has been mentioned as the most grievous disaster caused by the late gales. The persons drowned were Mr. Powell, the chief mate, Mrs. Fowler, Rhoda Bennion, and Catherine Irons, female passengers, Edwin Ruddock, and John Edwards. A gentleman from Weymouth, Mr. Hamilton Williams, who saw the ship go ashore, has sent us a sketch, with the following description of this terrible scene:—

"With two companions I set out by the five p.m. train from Weymouth for the Chesil Beach, hearing that a large ship-rigged vessel had been seen all the afternoon in the bay with apparently small chance of escape. Arriving at Portland, we ascended the Chesil Beach, and found the coastguard in full force, burning blue-lights to attract the notice of the ill-fated ship. Far to leeward we could occasionally discern a glimmering light, and we set off in its direction along the beach as fast as we could run. Presently a blue-light flashed up from the vessel, whose outline we could just see, blurred and dim, through the driving scud. Almost as we came opposite her she drifted broadside on to the beach, despite of her anchors, which found no holding-ground. Fearfully she heaved and rolled in the awful sea. It seemed as if the delivering rocket was never going off on its message of help; but at last, straight as an arrow, away it sped right through the rigging of the helpless vessel, which we made out to be a large ship-rigged craft of apparently 1500 tons. The cradle was rigged, and the coastguard worked like more than men. The passengers and crew were hauled ashore. Through the boiling sea came one after another, grasped long ere they reached the shore by the friendly arm of some stout seaman. Then we began to learn that they had women and children on board, and the fear that the ship might break up before all were saved grew more intense. The first mate had already been drowned, madly trying to jump, unaided, from the ship. A woman too was drowned, falling overboard. The men lighted a tar-barrel and put it so as to throw as much light as possible upon the scene of work; and many blue-lights were kept burning, giving even a better light than the barrel. Soon, with an awful lurch to seaward, the mainmast went by the board, the mizen topmast having already gone. In a few minutes it was seen that the ship had split right in two, a little abaft the mainmast. It is at this point that the sketch is taken. Once commenced, the work of destruction was not long, though still the cradle was going to and fro, and still there remained others to be saved. These were all congregated astern; and when the last two or three were already in the cradle, about to try their fate, as many others had happily and successfully done before them, the rope broke, they fell into the cruel surf, and were seen no more. The ship now began to disgorge through her riven side the cargo she contained; and bales, boxes, crates, and casks drifted ashore in quick succession. Then we left the shore, seeing the ship a hopeless mass of shattered wood; and I do not think that any one of us there will ever forget the impression made on us by the wreck of the Royal Adelaide."

An official inquiry, ordered by the Board of Trade, has been commenced at Weymouth.

The *London Gazette* contains a Royal proclamation further proroguing Parliament until Thursday, Feb. 6, 1873, when members of both houses are required to assemble for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs.

THE VOYAGE TO CHINA.

The series of Illustrations of the route from England, by way of the Red Sea and across the Indian Ocean, to China, furnished by the sketches of our Special Artist, on his way to depict the scenes and incidents of Chinese life for the readers of this Journal, is continued in our present Number. We give the following extracts from Mr. Simpson's letters in reference to the subjects which appear in these Engravings:—

"The first sketch represents a group of Cingalese people at Point de Galle. European travellers, on their first arrival in Ceylon, are always inclined to think that the men are women. This results from the long hair which the men cultivate, and which is often very long and beautiful. Many of the men also wear combs of tortoise-shell on their heads, which gives them a feminine appearance; and there is also a deficiency of beard and moustache. The usual costume is a piece of cloth, often gaudily coloured, which hangs from the waist like a petticoat, confirming the impression that the wearers are of the softer sex. At Galle many of the men add to this costume a European jacket, generally blue, making a strange medley of costume. The women are always much plainer in their attire; their hair is scanty, and merely tied up in a knot behind. A very short white jacket covers the upper portion of the body, and a piece of cloth like that worn by the men forms a skirt. Both men and women are generally small. The coffee-planters complain that the Cingalese will not work. The climate is warm, and the natives require but little to live upon; that little is easily got, and the native does not care to exert himself for the benefit of the planter. The principal figure in the group is in the original Cingalese costume. The European jacket is an innovation, being the effect of intercourse



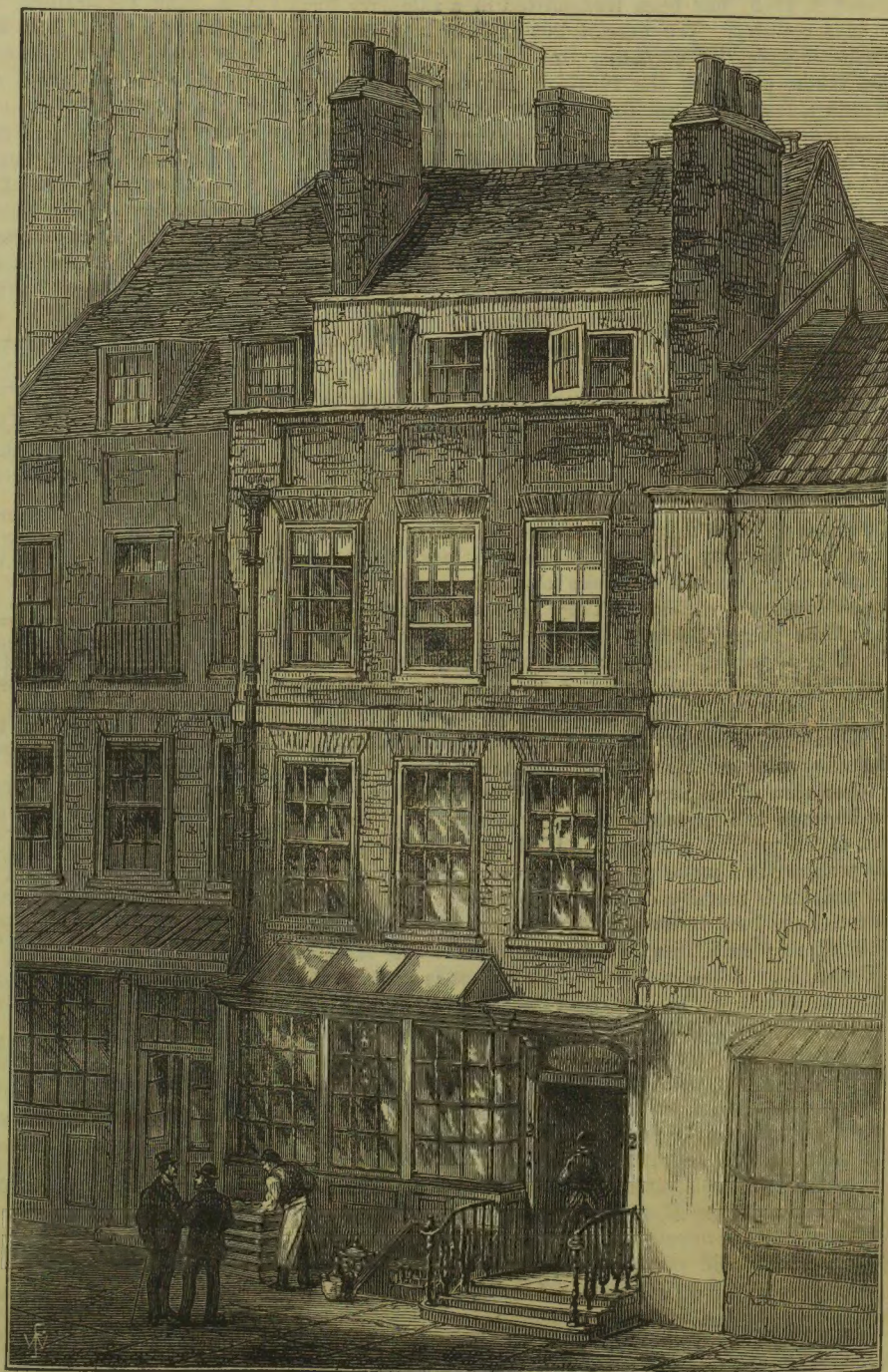
THE VOYAGE TO CHINA: BUDDHIST TEMPLE AT GALLE.

with the foreign occupiers of the island.

"The Buddhist Temple in Ceylon is shown in another sketch. This temple is only a few miles out of Galle. The principal figure is that of Buddha, or Gautama Buddha, as he is called in Ceylon. It is colossal, formed of clay, and painted. There are four other figures in the temple, one being that of Vishnu, which indicates a mixture of Brahminism with Buddhism. There is a similar mixture in the Buddhism of Thibet; but in that country it is the worship of Siva that has been curiously combined with the other. The walls of this temple are covered with paintings. There are figures of the Buddhas who have been, and of those to come—Maitra Buddha being the next one that is to appear. The plan of this temple has a striking resemblance to the churches in Abyssinia. In the Ceylon temple there are two buildings, as it were, one within the other; three being the number in Abyssinia. One would be inclined to believe that the one was a copy of the other; but, knowing the plan of the ancient Buddhist rock-cut temples, it is easy to see that this Ceylon example derives its form from the construction of that period. The inner place would be like the choir of a Christian church, reserved for the priests; while the congregation would be in the outer, which is only a sort of passage all round the inner one. The priests here are monks, and shave their heads; unlike other Cingalese men wearing all their hair. The monks are dressed in a yellow robe. In front of the figure of Buddha is a table, or altar, with two lamps. The figures of Buddha, though seeming at first sight to be nude, are not so; there are lines to indicate drapery on the body. The robe passes over the left shoulder, leaving the right shoulder and arm bare, and descends to the heels. The monks here copy their master in this fashion, and wear the yellow robe, leav-

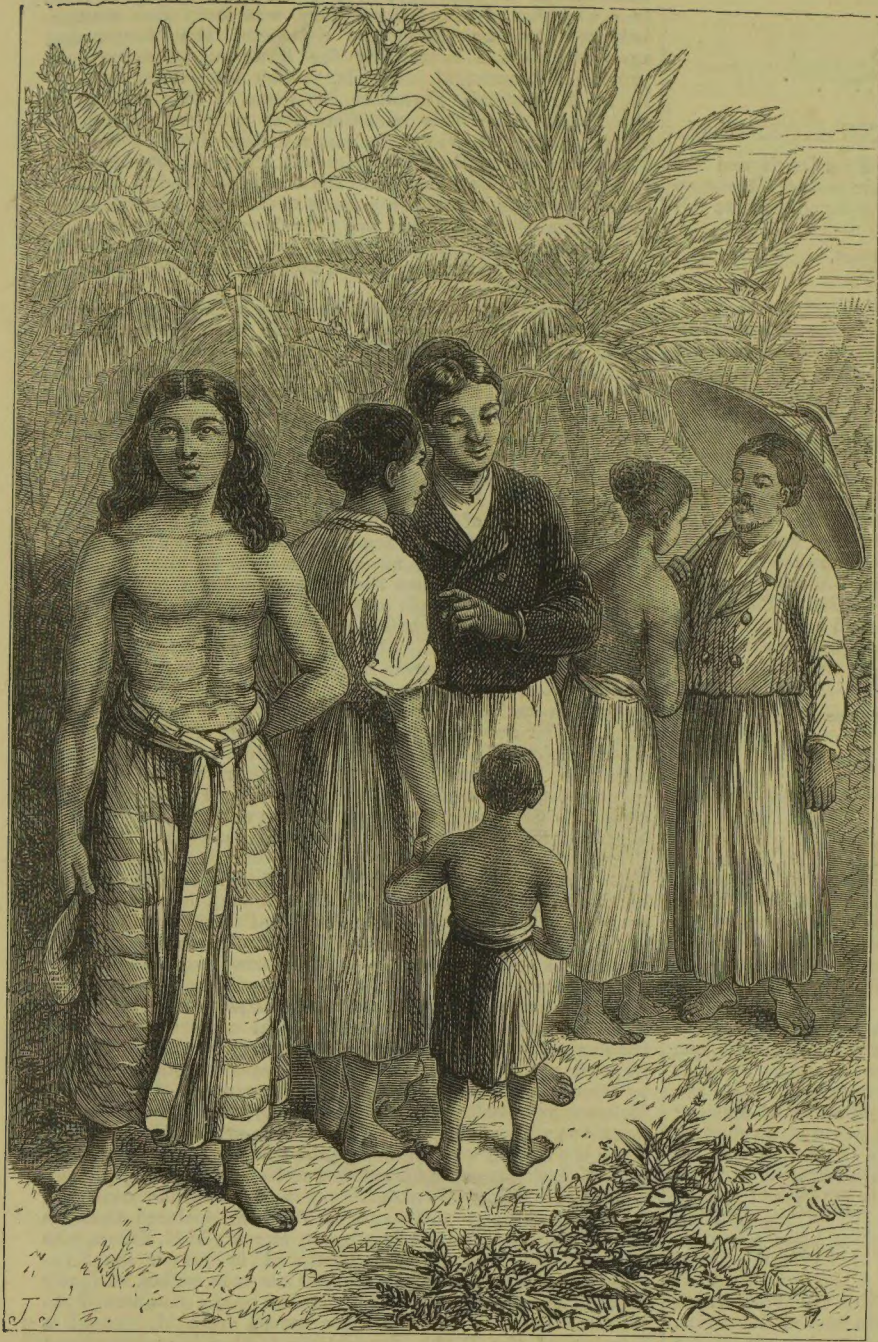


MONUMENT TO JAMES RENFORTH, THE LATE CHAMPION SCULLER.

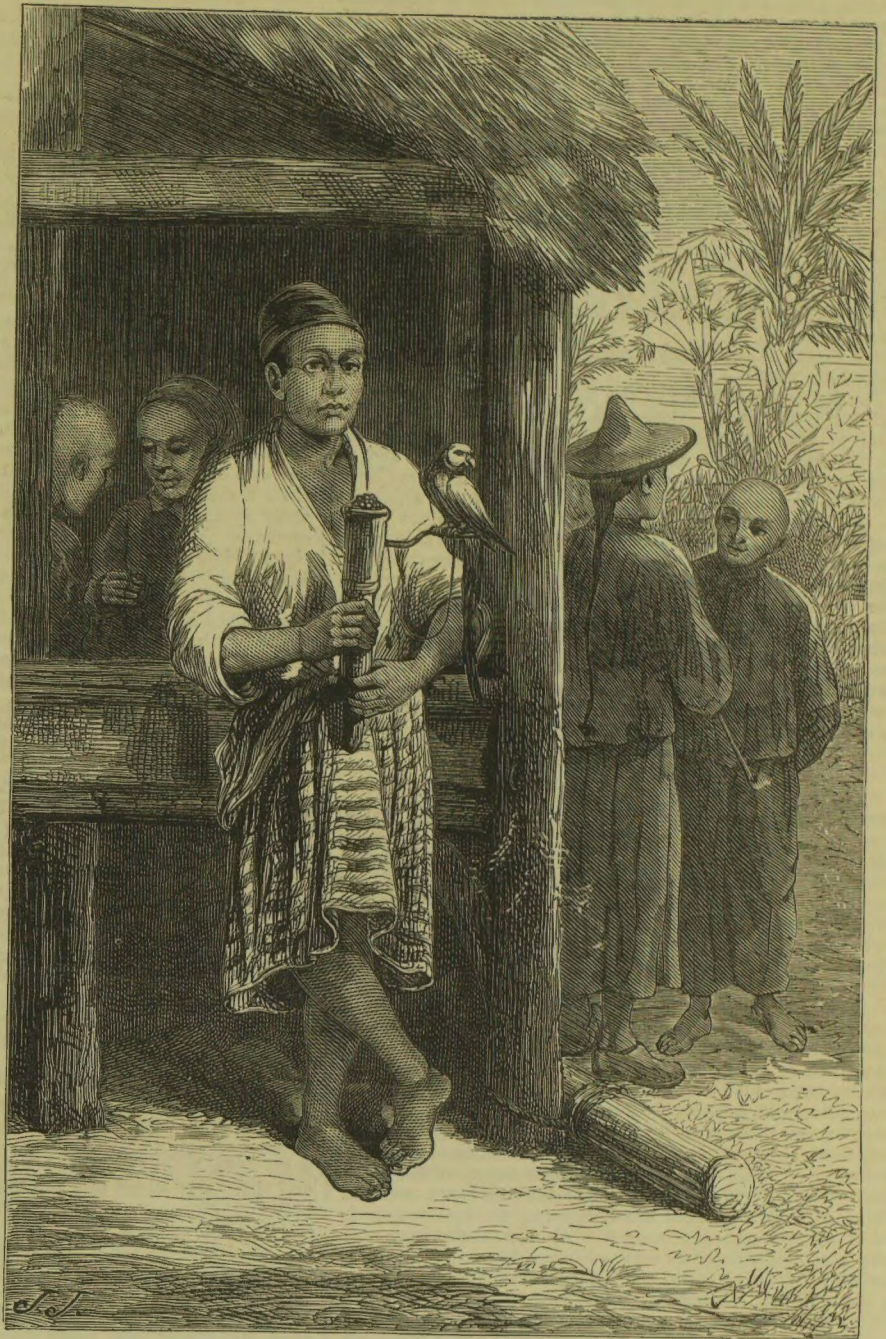


THE HOUSE IN WHICH POPE WAS BORN.

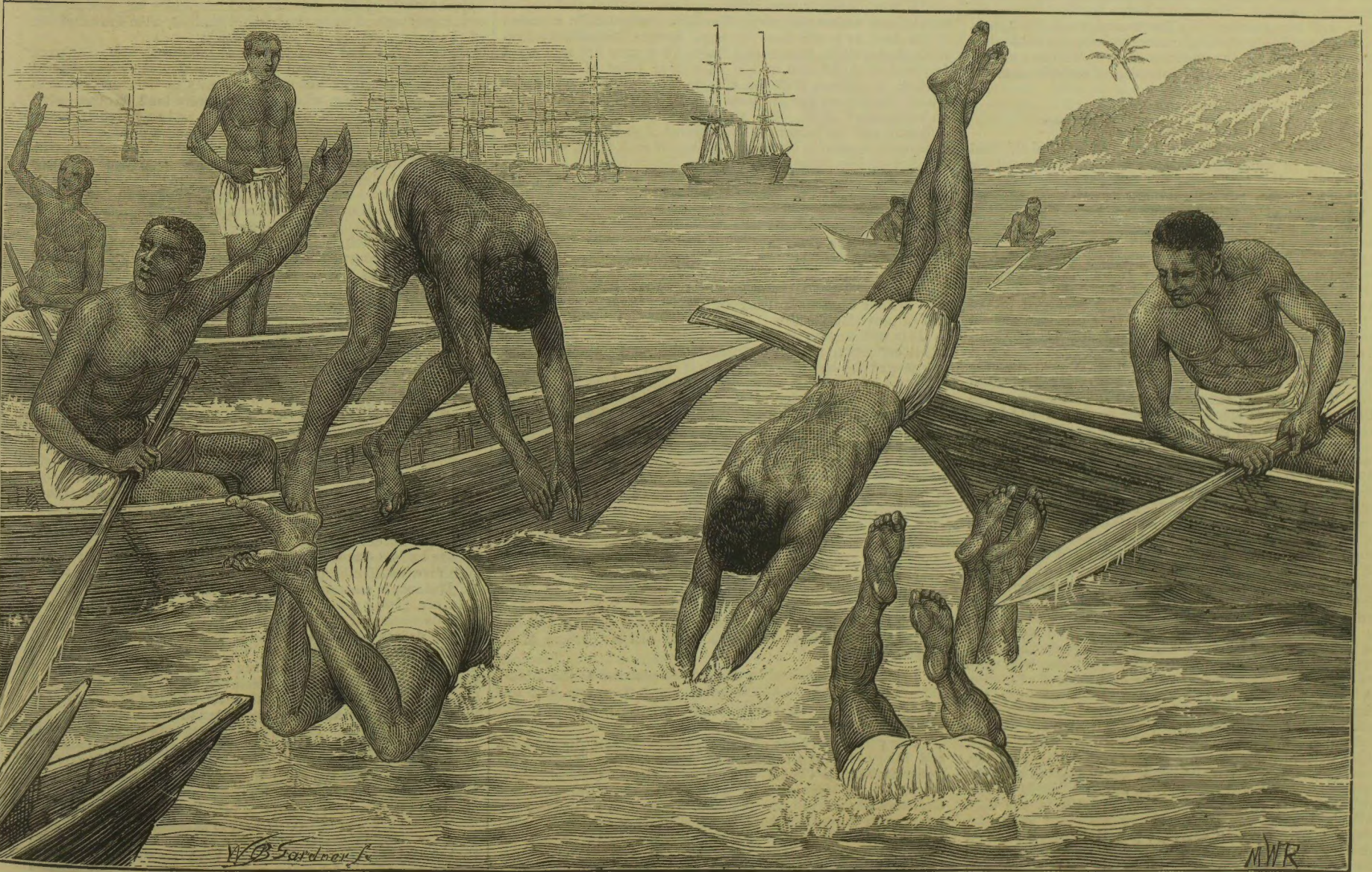
T H E V O Y A G E T O C H I N A .



CINGALESE AT GALLE.



MALAY BIRDSPELLER AT SINGAPORE.



DIVERS AT SINGAPORE.

ing the right arm free to act." The other two sketches were taken at Singapore, of which our Artist says:—

"When a steamer arrives at Singapore, she is surrounded by a number of boats. These are mostly in charge of boys; and they offer at once to dive if a sixpence is thrown in, or they will go down to the bottom and bring up a stone for sixpence. They are like fish in the water. When a sixpence is dropped it never reaches the bottom: the boys tumble in after it, and fight and struggle below the surface for the prize. They are noisy, amusing rascals, and talk a peculiar kind of broken English. I heard one try to explain that the steamer 'Now go soon. You no need sixpence any more. Throw it down, poor boy dive. Suppose you got sixpence in pocket; not good, sixpence make hole in pocket; better throw to poor boy. Sixpence good for poor boy. Yes, all right. Throwde sixpence. You rich gentleman; plenty sixpence, poor boy no sixpence. Yes, throw de sixpence; all right. All the boy go down!' Thus they go on, usually getting a sixpence or perhaps a few coppers at last, for they will dive for a penny. The boys at Aden who do this sort of thing will not go down for coppers; they pretend they cannot see anything but silver. The Singapore boys seem more at home in the water, and will dive for anything."

With regard to the Malay birdsellers at Singapore, we have the following note:—

"The Malay peninsula and the islands around it are celebrated for their fauna. Cockatoos and parrots of every size and colour are to be found; and Singapore is one of the best places for buying birds of that kind. When a P. and O. steamer arrives there are generally one or two of these birdsellers to be seen near the landing. The perch on which he holds the bird is a piece of bamboo; the hollow place at the top holds food, and a bit of wood is stuck in at the side, upon which the bird sits. The Malays simply wear a piece of cloth, which covers the lower portion of their bodies—somewhat similar to that of the Cingalese; the tortoise-shell comb is wanting, and they generally wear a round cap, somewhat resembling a fez. It is said that it is common for a boy, when he has finished his career as a diver, to make a new start, and become a birdseller. Another business of the same people is stick-selling: 'Penang lawyers,' Malacca canes, and walking-sticks of all kinds are incessantly pushed into your hands."

THE LATE JAMES RENFORTH.

A monument has been erected in St. Edmund's Cemetery, Gateshead, to the memory of the late James Renforth, the champion sculler, who died of excessive exertion while rowing an international race in America last summer. The design of this work of art, by Mr. George Burn, sculptor, of Newcastle, who was the artist of the Chambers monument there, is shown in our illustration. The monument is composed entirely of fine Portland stone, and is 11 ft. 6 in. in height; the width at the base is 8 ft.; the weight of the entire block is about fourteen tons. It is a parallelogram in form, composed of three basement courses, on which are carved in relief the three rampant lions of England and the seven stars of America, which give an international character to the design. On the basement is placed a large oblong die, with the following inscription cut on it in clear, bold letters:—"Erected by public subscription to the memory of James Renforth, of Gateshead, champion sculler of the world, who died August 23, 1871, aged 29 years, while rowing in an international boat-race between the English and American crews on the Kennebecasis river, near St. John's, N.B." Above the block bearing the inscription is carved a sarcophagus, surrounded with wreaths of bay and oak leaves as emblems of victory, whilst on the front and back are sculptured in high relief the lifesized medallions of James Percy and Robert Chambers, who were in the boat with Renforth when his death occurred. The monument is surmounted by a well-arranged group representing the incident. The figure of Renforth is seen falling into the arms of his friend and companion, Harry Kelley, in the boat, which is surrounded by a ribbon-scroll carrying the text, "In the midst of life we are in death." The whole design is characterised by simplicity and massiveness. In the treatment of the figures the sculptor has closely observed nature, not only in producing good likenesses, but by the manner in which he has shown the relaxed muscles and fading expression of consciousness of the dying Renforth.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF POPE.

The author of the "Essay on Man," of "The Dunciad," and the "Epistles," in which the English language attained its finest point, as applied to didactic and satirical compositions in verse, though Dryden and Cowper have more strength and grace, was the son of a City tradesman. Alexander Pope is thought to have been born in the house, No. 2, Plough-court, Lombard-street, which is now in course of demolition. This house, with No. 3 adjoining, is the property of the Haberdashers' Company, who acquired the ground in 1646, under the will of Sir Nicholas Raynton, Lord Mayor in 1632. His mansion stood on this site, but was probably destroyed by the Great Fire in 1666. The company, in 1679, leased the ground to John Osgood, merchant, of White Hart-court, Gracechurch-street, and of Low Layton, Essex, binding him to build upon it within two years. Osgood was a Quaker, often persecuted for his religion. He does not seem to have ever resided on these premises. The father of our witty poet was in the same trade with Osgood as a linen merchant. They may have had some business connection. At any rate, Mr. Pope was living in this house of Mr. Osgood's when his son was born, in 1688. At the Revolution, very soon afterwards, Mr. Pope, being a Roman Catholic, was forced to leave town. One of the two houses in Plough-court was occupied in 1694 by Salem Osgood, who succeeded to his father's business. This family died out in 1730, and, a very few years later, the house was inhabited by Sylvanus Bevan, an apothecary, with his brother Timothy. A son of Timothy, named also Sylvanus, became a member of the banking firm of Barclay and Co., now Barclay, Bevan, and Co. Another son, Joseph Gurney Bevan, carried on the business of druggist. In 1794 this business passed into the hands of Samuel Mildred and William Allen. The enlightenment and beneficence of William Allen, a philanthropist and friend of science, belong to the history of his age. He made the house in Plough-court a meeting-place for those good men who were concerned in promoting the Lancastrian system of education (which led to the British and Foreign School Society), the abolition of slavery, and of capital punishment. When Mr. Mildred retired from the business, Mr. Allen's next partner was Luke Howard, who was distinguished as a meteorologist, and who was, like Mr. Allen, a Fellow of the Royal Society. They set up a laboratory at Plaistow, whence it was removed to Stratford, and was there placed in the sole hands of Mr. Howard, while Mr. Allen retained the business in the City. Mr. Allen's family was connected by marriage with the Hanbury family. Hence it comes to pass that the premises in Plough-court have in our day been occupied by Mr. Cornelius Hanbury and his late partner, Mr. Daniel Hanbury, constituting the firm of "Allen and Hanburys, chemists." A

member of this family is the present owner of the leasehold property, and is about to cover the old site with new buildings, under a fresh lease from the Haberdashers' Company. The bequest of this estate from Sir Nicholas Raynton charges it with pensions of 17s. each to twenty-four poor persons. There can be no doubt this will be amply secured by the value of such a piece of ground.

The Extra Supplement.

SUNDAY AT THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Policeman X, in Thackeray's ballad of Eliza Davis and the false deluding sailor, whom she let into her master's house in Guilford-street, refers to that unfashionable locality by the following reminder for his West-End friends:—

P'raps you know the Foundling Chapel,
Where the little children sing?
Lord! I like to hear on Sundays
Them there pretty little things!

Mr. Townley Green, the Artist whose drawing is engraved, would no doubt be of the same mind with Thackeray and Policeman X. But neither children nor grown-up persons can be kept in church or chapel all the day. They want some bodily refreshment, something to eat and drink, between the stated hours of their religious services. And to see the neat little maidens of that famous and wealthy Hospital, after Divine worship on Sunday morning, all seated at the long tables for their comfortable dinner, and playing their knives and forks, their spoons and mugs, with a cheerful alacrity which does credit to their physical and moral training, is a very pleasant sight; the representation of which, in our Supplement Large Engraving, should gain the approval of right-minded readers. Some one of these, to whom the late amiable Judge Payne has bequeathed his quaint faculty of adaptive and imitative versifying for the amusement of juvenile companies at a charitable meeting, will perhaps be inclined to take up the stanza above quoted, and to give it a different turn:—

P'raps you've seen the Foundling dinner,
Which the little children eat?
How I wish, at least on Sunday,
Children all had wholesome meat!

This might lead us to repeat the good word that was said about the end of last year, for the Poor Children's Dinner and Supper in Clare-market, one of our own parish charities in St. Clement Dances. But Christmas Day and New-Year's Eve are coming fast upon us; and, while preparing, as we are expected to do, our customary jolly jokes about the roast turkey and the plum-pudding and mincepie, we shall possibly find occasion to tell our well-fed subscribers that hunger and cold are too familiar conditions of many thousands of homes in London, and that it will be a good Christian deed to help those who in mid-winter are ready to perish.

As for the Foundling Hospital, which is our present subject, no appeal to the public liberality, in a pecuniary sense, can be supposed to be useful. We should be afraid to guess at the value of its endowments, to be vastly increased within the next twenty or thirty years by the termination of existing leases, and by the annexation thereby of a great amount of house property, from Holborn to King's Cross and Euston-road. The actual receipts for last year are stated at £11,686, and there was a sum of £24,752 invested in the funds; but we believe the revenue is in a way to be tripled, at least, during the lifetime of this generation. The entire Lamb's conduit estate, of fifty-six acres, was purchased in 1761 for the price of £5500. The governors, who only wanted a site for the building and playground, were compelled by Lord Salisbury, much against their will, to buy the whole of the land at that price. It is remarkable that, a few years before, the income of the hospital, founded by Captain Thomas Coram in 1740, was utterly insufficient, and had to be eked out by a Parliamentary grant of £10,000.

In those early times children were received indiscriminately, and without inquiry. The babes were left in a basket at the door, as is still done in some Roman Catholic institutions of charity in France and Italy. They were not well cared for, so that 10,000 died in less than four years of 15,000 admitted. So late as 1795 the illegitimate children of parents whose names were not disclosed might be placed in the hospital on payment of £100. The system now in force is essentially different, and far better for the interest of public morals. The governors require to know the mother of each child, and to be satisfied of her repentance and her determination to live a chaste and honest life in future. They also demand proof that the father of the child has deserted her, and that he cannot be made to provide for its maintenance. Nearly 500 boys and girls are usually lodged, boarded, clothed, and taught in the Foundling Hospital; after which the girls are placed in household service, the boys apprenticed to trades. The governors allow small pensions, also, to aged and destitute persons who were inmates of the hospital when young; so that to have been a nursling of Captain Coram's charity is a sort of provision for life.

It is well known that the Foundling Hospital possesses a small collection of fine pictures, by the most eminent British painters of the last century. This it owes to the example and influence of Hogarth, who was a personal friend of Captain Coram. The exhibition of the pictures at the Foundling was a fashionable entertainment in the reign of George II., and led the way to the Royal Academy Exhibitions, commenced in 1760, which were held at the Adelphi or Somerset House. The historical and literary associations of that age, for which Thackeray had a strong predilection, may well have occurred to his mind when he wrote the queer ballad of the observant policeman, walking on his daily beat,

Like a true and gallant fellow,
Up and down in Guilford-street.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, on Monday, a marble bust was presented to Lord Dalhousie.

A Highland Society has been formed at Greenock, and has elected the Marquis of Lorne its chief and Mr. Grieve, M.P., its president.

The amount obtained by the sale of pictures at the Liverpool Art-Exhibition is £5000, being the largest sum that has been realised at any exhibition in the kingdom, with the exception of London.

Two gentlemen have offered a prize of 250 gs. for the best, and 150 gs. for the second best, essay on the Temperance Reformation: its claims upon the Christian Church. The object is "to secure such an essay as shall influence the Christian Church to take its proper position in relation to the temperance movement, both in regard to personal abstinence and the legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic." The Dean of Canterbury, Professor Calderwood, of Edinburgh, and the Rev. G. W. Olver, B.A., Principal of the Battersea (Wesleyan) College, have consented to act as adjudicators.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Dec. 5.

The victory which the Government gained over the De Kerdrel Commission, a week ago, by a majority of thirty-six votes in a Chamber of over 700 members, was more than counterbalanced by the subsequent defeat of the Government upon the motion concerning the flattering addresses from provincial municipal councils, which have been pouring in at M. Thiers's Versailles residence. The attacks of the Right upon this occasion were only nominally directed against M. Victor LeFranc; their real object was the President of the Republic himself. Should the Government again be in a minority in the division of to-day, the only satisfactory way out of the present crisis would seem to be the dissolution of the Chamber and a fresh appeal to the country. But, unfortunately, M. Thiers has not the power to dissolve the Assembly, and a coup-d'état, however justifiable, is out of the question.

Last Thursday the excitement at Versailles was immense. The Rue des Reservoirs was thronged with people, for the most part Parisians, deeply anxious to know what turn affairs would take, while the lobbies and vestibules of the Assembly were filled to overflowing. Present, past, and future political lights, members of the Corps Diplomatique, and a bevy of aristocratic and fashionable beauties of the capital were crowded into the different tribunes, prepared to listen with the greatest attention to the important debate that was coming on. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, and deputed by the President of the Republic to make known the opinion of the Government on the report of the De Kerdrel Committee, delivered an extremely moderate speech, in the course of which he intimated that the Government did not oppose a discussion of the principle of Ministerial responsibility, which, indeed, already existed, being contained in the Rivet constitution of August, 1871. All the Ministers were aware, said M. Dufaure, that they were responsible to the Assembly in the first instance, and next to their constituencies. But it would be great injustice to impose that responsibility upon the President. After quoting a paragraph in the De Kerdrel report in which objection is taken to M. Thiers's presence in the Assembly, M. Dufaure added "that is the responsibility really in question. It is desired to prevent M. Thiers, who was elected by twenty-six departments, from coming to the Chamber to defend the interests intrusted to his care. In America the President has a veto, and there are two Chambers in connection with Ministerial responsibility. Similar institutions would be necessary in France, and the Government, in consequence, proposes to you to appoint a committee of thirty members, who shall prepare a bill to decide upon the functions of all public authorities and the principle of Ministerial responsibility."

The next speaker was M. Batié, who moved that the Government proposition should be referred to the De Kerdrel Commission, which would consider it at once, in order that the anxiety of the country might not be protracted. The sitting was accordingly suspended, and the Commission proceeded to discuss the Government project, in support of which M. Thiers argued before it for upwards of three quarters of an hour, but without any satisfactory result—M. Batié declaring, when the sitting was resumed, that the Commission rejected M. Dufaure's amendment, adhered to its first scheme, and demanded an immediate vote. In the midst of the confusion following this announcement, M. Dufaure declared that the Government maintained its proposition; while M. Thiers, who appeared pale and fatigued, combated in person the Commission's proposal to take an immediate vote, which, curiously enough, had also been loudly demanded by the members of the Extreme Left. After an angry speech from M. Ernoul, a member of the Right, demanding further discussion, and thereby showing the want of union prevailing among the Monarchical sections of the Assembly, M. Batié rose to say that, out of deference for M. Thiers, the Right accepted the adjournment of the debate until the morrow, which was eventually agreed to by the whole Chamber, with the exception of the Left.

The sitting had been stormy throughout, MM. Dufaure, Thiers, Batié, and Ernoul all being vehemently interrupted by their adversaries; but it was scarcely as boisterous as that of the following day, when the Left were loud in expressing their approbation of M. Thiers's speech, and the Right as noisy in signifying their disapproval. The oration delivered by the President of the Republic was in every respect a masterly one. He passed in review his conduct and that of the Assembly since the famous Pact of Bordeaux, and said that he was of no party, although his own personal opinions were in favour of a Constitutional Monarchy. He simply carried on the de facto Government loyally and sincerely in the interest of the country. He believed a Monarchy under present circumstances to be impossible in France. "We have a Republic," said he; "let us render it Conservative, that being the only possible form of Government. Shall I, an old man, close to the eternal truths, force my country into a new road. No, I cannot!" Turning then to the Radicals, M. Thiers said that he did not share their social, political, or economical opinions relative to the organisation of the Republic—a statement which was received with mingled laughter and applause on all sides. Continuing to reply to the Commission, M. Thiers said that the applause given to his Message by the Left was due to the frankness and loyalty of his conduct. He described the duty of the Government as one of firmness, moderation, and impartiality to all parties. A dramatic culmination was reached when he exclaimed, with enthusiasm, "Bid me get down from this tribune, and take away power from me!"—an apostrophe which the Right scarcely relished, conscious, as they were, of their incapability of providing a competent successor. At length, amid the enthusiastic applause of the Republican party, M. Thiers quitted the tribune, and the vote of confidence he had demanded was taken by M. Grévy, loud cries of "Vive la République!" greeting the announcement that M. Dufaure's amendment had been carried by 370 ayes to 334 noes, giving a majority of 36 in favour of the Government.

This victory of the Republican party was counterbalanced by its defeat on the Prax-Paris motion the following day, when Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists divided the honours between them. M. Prax-Paris, who is one of the few Imperialists who sit in the Assembly, had been charged by all the fractions of the Right with interpellating the Minister of the Interior concerning the recent laudatory addresses of the municipal councils. He argued that it was a shocking state of things, and an immense contempt of the sovereign authority of the Assembly, that when a law had been passed denying to municipal councils the right of passing political resolutions, fulsome addresses, dealing with politics and containing much abuse of the Assembly, should be sent to the Chief of the State.

This speech was answered by the Minister of the Interior, who, for once in a way, was truly eloquent. He maintained that the addresses in question had been forwarded by municipal councils out of Session, and that such as had been abusive of the Assembly had been rigorously censured by the Govern-

ment. M. Raoul Duval, a Legitimist deputy, supported the interpellation, and moved the following vote of censure on M. Victor Lefranc:—"The National Assembly, considering that several municipal councils have violated the law by transmitting addresses to the President of the Republic of an essentially political character, and that the law makes it obligatory on the Minister of the Interior to repress these culpable manifestations, desires him to obey the law, and passes to the order of the day." This motion having been carried by 305 votes to 299, M. Victor Lefranc resigned the same evening, the Ministry of the Interior being confided for the present to M. de Rémusat, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Following this success on the part of the Monarchists came a decided lull, and the Assembly has been for days past confining itself to the discussion of next year's Budget. Party passion is, nevertheless, only slumbering, and, to-day, is likely to break forth again with greater intensity than ever.

SPAIN.

The King has so far recovered that no more bulletins will be issued. The Senate has finally approved the Mortgage Bank Bill by 67 votes against 19, and the loan by 67 votes against 10. A telegram from Madrid, on Thursday, states that the Republican movement has been completely suppressed.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Requin, of Lausanne, has been elected President, and M. Kopp, of Lucerne, Vice-President, of the Federal Assembly, which on Monday opened its session at Berne. The National Council has elected M. Wirth Sand, of St. Gallen, its president, and M. Desor, of Neuchâtel, vice-president. Both belong to the party in favour of the revision of the Federal Constitution.

GERMANY.

The ordinance by which twenty-five new Peers are added to the Prussian Upper House received the signature of the Emperor-King on Saturday. The list is composed of landed proprietors, veteran Generals, and Ministerial officials; the manufacturing, mercantile, and financial interests being unrepresented in the new creation. The majority of the new members have taken their seats.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The rupture between the Deak party and Count Lonyay, the President of the Hungarian Ministry, has led to the retirement of the latter, and the formation of a new Cabinet under the presidency of M. de Szlavy.

Unqualified consent has been given by the Emperor Francis Joseph to the proposal of the Austrian Cabinet that an Electoral Reform Bill should be introduced in the Reichsrath. The *New Free Press* announces the completion of the Exhibition building at Vienna. A department of women's industrial work of all kinds will be one of the features.

AMERICA.

The two Houses of the United States Congress re-assembled on Monday, when the President delivered his usual Message. Of course it gives a prominent place to the acts of arbitration with Great Britain. He is pleased to think that the judgment at Geneva and the decision of the Emperor of Germany leave the two Governments without a shadow upon their friendly relations. With regard to the distribution of the indemnity, which has been a good deal discussed in America since the award, the President recommends the appointment of a commission to sift the claims between this and the date when the money will be paid by her Majesty's Government. President Grant acknowledges as a grateful duty the prompt and spontaneous removal of the British troops from the San Juan territory as soon as the award was made.

According to Mr. Secretary Boutwell's estimate laid before Congress, the surplus revenue of the United States for the fiscal year will amount to 40,000,000 dols., the whole of which will be applicable to the redemption of the public debt.

Mr. Horace Greeley, whose serious illness we announced last week, died yesterday week, aged sixty-one. Deepest regret at his death is expressed by all the United States journals, totally without distinction of party. The Congress and the Legislatures of Massachusetts and New York have adopted resolutions eulogising Mr. Greeley and expressing regret at his death. Overwork during his recent struggle for the Presidency and the loss of his wife are the causes assigned for his illness and death. Mr. Greeley's death, of course, renders practically null and void the mandates entrusted in November to those members of the Electoral College who favoured his candidature; and his journal, the *New York Tribune*, does an act of grace in asking the electors who were pledged to Mr. Greeley to record their votes for General Grant, instead of abstaining from the poll.

The Presidential electoral colleges have voted in accordance with the result of the popular election.

The House of Representatives has appointed a committee to investigate the charges of corruption which have been brought against some of its members.

Mr. Merriman (Democrat) has been elected United States senator for North Carolina.

Mr. Ward Hunt, of New York, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, in the room of Mr. Nelson.

On Nov. 12, at Harrisburg, the Constitutional Convention recently chosen to frame a new Constitution for Pennsylvania assembled and organised, the Hon. William M. Meredith being chosen president.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, has been entertained, on his return to America, by the Lotus Club of New York. About 300 members of the club were present, as well as a number of distinguished visitors.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A correspondent of the *Globe* states that Adelaide has resolved to start a University, in imitation of Sydney and Melbourne, and that Captain Hughes has offered to give £30,000 towards its foundation. An Intercolonial Mail Conference will be held at Melbourne in January next. Further arrests have been made in connection with the Polynesian murders.

A conflagration at Auckland, the capital of the province of the same name in New Zealand, has destroyed property to the amount of £60,000.

A despatch from Jerusalem reports the death of the Patriarch Valerga.

Schiller's youngest daughter, the Baroness von Gleichen-Russwurm, died at Griefenstein on the 25th ult.

A storm swept over St. John, New Brunswick, on Monday, destroying twelve houses and six vessels. Some lives were lost.

It was resolved unanimously, at a special meeting of the Jersey States, on Monday, to erect a monument, at the cost of £1000, to the memory of General Don, who was twice Governor of Jersey, and laid out its military roads.

In Tuesday's *Gazette* it is stated that Henry Hicks Hocking, Esq., has been appointed Attorney-General of Western Australia; Charles Spencer Salmon, Esq., Collector of Customs for the Settlement of the Gold Coast; and Charles Gordon Lee, Esq., Collector of Customs for Lagos.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, has received a fourth donation of £1000.

The Earl of Devon has resigned the chairmanship of the Metropolitan District Railway Board in favour of Mr. James Staats Forbes, hitherto managing director of this line.

At the anniversary meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society, held last Saturday at Burlington House, Professor Sharpey resigned the office of secretary, which he has filled since 1853, and Professor Huxley was elected his successor.

Under the auspices of Mr. Bradlaugh, another meeting was held in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon as a protest against the rules issued under the Parks Regulation Act of last Session by the First Commissioner of Works.

The Epping Forest Commissioners again met yesterday week, when Mr. Nelson, the City solicitor, applied for orders restraining several persons from destroying trees, and otherwise disafforesting land. The applications were granted.

A report from the Fire Brigade Committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works, recommending the increase of the men's pay by sixpence and a shilling per day, according to their grades, has been adopted.

The death is announced of the Rev. Simon Ascher, late Chief Reader of the Great Synagogue, London, which post he ably filled for forty-three years. The rev. gentleman was eighty-three years of age.

The men employed by some of the gas companies have struck, but the efforts made to meet the difficulties appear likely to be successful. Some districts have been but dimly lighted, and much inconvenience has been experienced. The evils, however, which would undoubtedly attend a total extinction of gaslight have been averted.

A meeting of tradesmen was held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday night, at which a strong protest was made against the operations of the Civil Service Co-operative Associations, as being contrary to sound policy, and a demand was made in one of the resolutions that the system should be prohibited by the Government. Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., presided.

The annual supper and distribution of prizes to the members of the London Volunteer Engineers took place, last Saturday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Sergeant-Major Sprent received the first engineering prize, and the first shooting prize was awarded to Quartermaster Peek.

At the anniversary dinner of the Scottish Corporation, held last Saturday, at St. James's Hall, the Chancellor of the Exchequer occupied the chair, and delivered some characteristic speeches. A list of subscriptions amounting to above £2000, including a donation of one hundred guineas from her Majesty, was read.

Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul" is to be performed at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, at the Sacred Harmonic Society's next concert, on Friday evening, the 13th inst. Mr. Santley will sing the music allotted to the Apostle, and Madame Florence Lancia and Mr. E. Lloyd will make their debut at the society's concerts on the occasion.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan district last week was 107,806, of whom 35,284 were in workhouses and 72,522 received outdoor relief. Compared with the years 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures show a decrease of 12,809, 30,691, and 36,982 respectively. The total number of vagrants relieved was 673, of whom 457 were men, 168 women, and 48 children under sixteen.

Mrs. Gladstone, in acknowledging the gift of £1000 from "N. P. P." for the Woodford Convalescent Home, says that, in consequence of this and other bequests, they have a sum which brings in about £200 a year, while the annual subscriptions amount to £378. The only certain income, therefore, wherewith to meet an expenditure of £2024 is £571 per annum. Throughout the summer the usual number of patients has been eighty.

Mr. Charles Reed and Mr. John Holms, the members for Hackney, on Monday, addressed a crowded meeting of their constituents at the Townhall, Hackney, on the legislative results of the past Session, and in explanation of the political course which they had pursued in redemption of their professions at the hustings. A vote expressive of confidence in the hon. gentlemen, and pledging the meeting to support them in the future, was carried by a large majority.

Several interesting topics occupied the London School Board on Wednesday. A proposal to grant the use of the schools for adult evening classes was made by Mr. Lucraft, and agreed to, on condition that no expense should be thereby entailed on the board. Motions of Mr. Macgregor for the prior accommodation of neglected children in the schools, and for compulsory attendance of children until sufficient reason had been shown for the parents' choice of some other school, were rejected by large majorities.

An inquiry was held on Monday into the circumstances attending the death of Sir Donald McLeod, which took place from the effect of injuries received at the Gloucester-road station on Thursday week. The evidence showed that Sir Donald's death was the result of an accident through an attempt to enter a train after it had been fairly started. The jury returned a verdict accordingly, adding a recommendation that the railway company should place gates at the feet of the staircases, and make an improvement in the footboards by which the carriages are entered.

Before the Biblical Archaeological Society, on Tuesday, Mr. George Smith read a long and elaborate paper on the Chaldean account of the Deluge which he has lately discovered among the Assyrian tablets in the British Museum—the general drift of both document and commentary being to establish the existence of what may be called corroborative differences between the Bible story, the Chaldean traditions as narrated by the Greek Berosus, and the newly-deciphered tablet. Mr. Gladstone spoke at some length after the reading of the paper, and expressed the opinion that the result of archaeological researches would not be the destruction of old traditions, but their confirmation.

A meeting of the committee engaged in raising a public subscription in the city of London and throughout the country for the relief of the sufferers—about 80,000 in number—by the recent disastrous floods in Italy, held a meeting, on Tuesday, at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor, who is the president of the fund, occupied the chair. It was announced that the subscriptions so far amounted in all to about £2300, including a donation of £400 from the Queen; and the committee were engaged for some time in considering the measures best calculated to promote the public subscription. Mr. Sperati, who has just returned from Italy, bore testimony from personal observation to the great havoc caused by the inundations, and to the extreme distress among the peasantry.

Professor Duncan gave, on Monday, the fourth of his course of lectures, at South Kensington Museum, on the subject of "Cosmogony and the World as a Planet." The Professor extended his observations on various points touched upon in his previous lecture in reference to the stellar universe and the solar system. He also discussed the question as to how far the enormous space between the different planets may or may not be unoccupied, and said that, for all we know, there may be enormous masses of smaller bodies—aerolites or meteorolites—circulating between the planets, just as between Mercury and the sun. Astronomers, too, are beginning to assert the presence of a universal atmosphere—that the spaces between the planets and the sun are more or less occupied by an extremely rare and fine atmosphere.

Sergeant Bates, on Saturday last, completed his "walk" from Gretna Green to London by driving through the West-End and into the City in a carriage drawn by a pair of greys. A foot-march through the streets would have been difficult, if not impossible, owing to the crowds that pressed forward to shake hands with the bearer of the American flag. Arrived at Guildhall, the sergeant planted the stars and stripes in the middle of the yard and spoke a few pithy words, which were warmly acclaimed. The sergeant originally made a bet of 1000 dollars that he would walk from the Scotch border to London with his flag, and that it would nowhere be insulted. He has waived the wager, but has justified his confidence in English friendliness, having met everywhere a most kindly reception. With the exception of Sundays and an extra day at Manchester and Birmingham, Mr. Bates has pursued his march day by day, performing an average of eighteen miles per day.

Mr. Gladstone was present, on Thursday week, at a banquet given by Mr. Cyrus Field, at the Buckingham Palace Hotel, in celebration of the American Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Gladstone, in responding to the toast, "Great Britain and the United States of America; two countries destined to be united in friendship as closely as they are in kinship," dwelt upon the special relation of friendship which existed between England and the United States, and said that, though there had been many differences and controversies between them, they were every one of them capable of being settled by intelligent good sense and friendly temper. The time of that settlement (the right hon. gentleman said) has now happily arrived when we can speak of it not as a thing to be hoped, not as a thing to be desired, but as a consummation which has happily been accomplished. Those temporary differences have passed away; the motives to union remain. The Hon. Hugh McCulloch, the American Secretary to the Treasury in Mr. Lincoln's and Mr. Johnson's Administrations, responded to the toast of "The Washington Treaty," and said that he thought that the ratification of that treaty and the arbitration which had been based upon it was "the greatest achievement which had been accomplished by the Christian civilisation of the present century."

Last week 2303 births and 1221 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 33, while the deaths were no less than 527, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 8 from small-pox, 15 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever (of which 1 was certified as typhus, 15 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple continued fever), and 21 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 107 deaths were referred, against 109 and 111 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths from these seven diseases were, in the aggregate, no less than 224 below the corrected average number in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The fatal cases of each of these diseases were considerably below the average, and those of fever were but 19 against a corrected average of 68. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 408 deaths, against 393 and 432 in the two previous weeks. To different forms of violence 52 deaths were referred; 41 were the result of negligence or accident, including 17 from fractures and contusions, 8 from burns and scalds, 2 from drowning, and 14 from suffocation, of which 10 were infants under one year of age. Two cases of infanticide and four of suicide were registered. Five of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the street.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

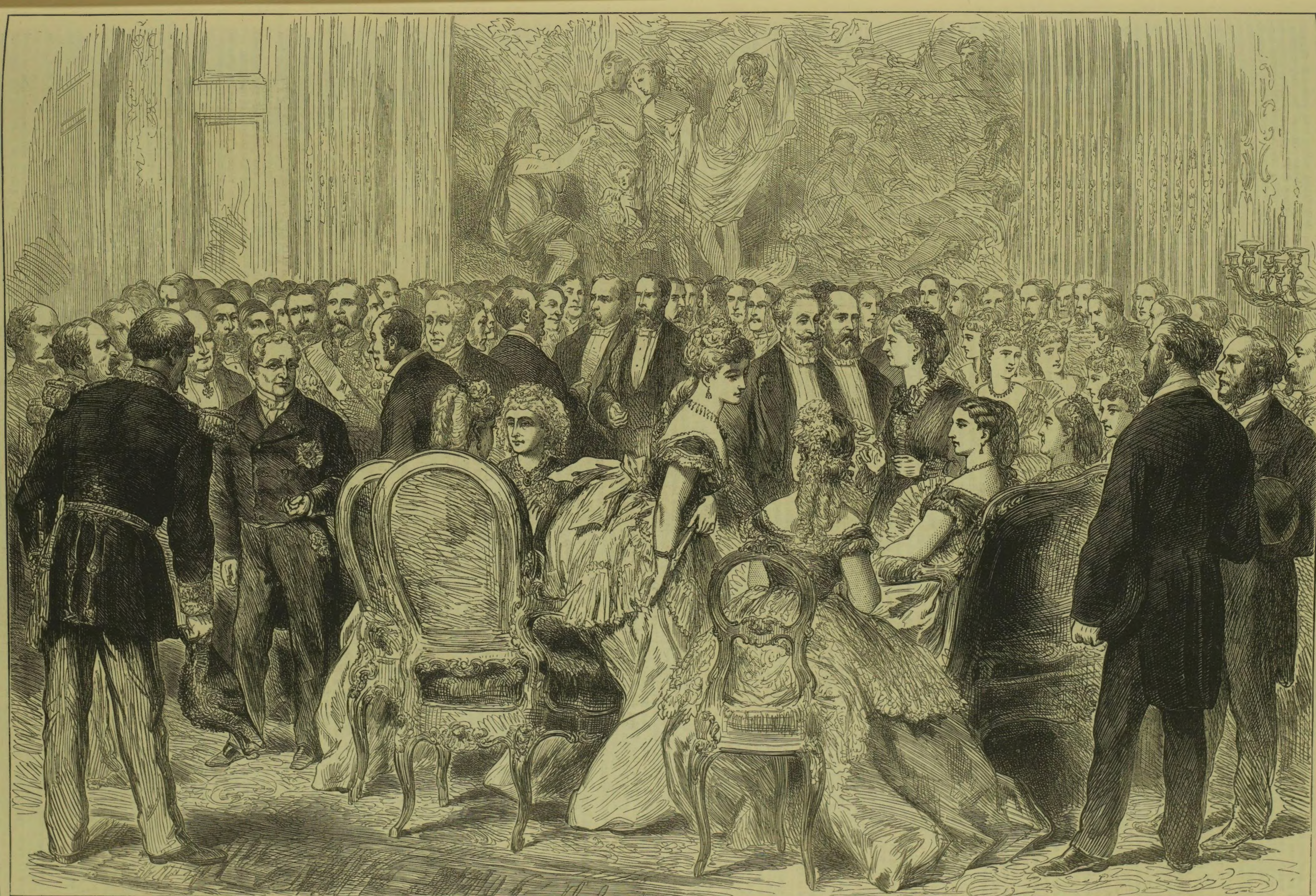
The anxiety which has prevailed, during the last fortnight, about the result of the severe Parliamentary struggle between M. Thiers and the Conservative party in the National Assembly at Versailles gives a strong interest to the scenes presented in two of our Illustrations—namely, a soirée for the reception of visitors by the President of the French Government, at the palace of the Elysée; and the arrival of a number of the members of the Assembly from Versailles, at the St. Lazare railway terminus in Paris.

In the scene at the Elysée we see a gorgeous salon, the walls of which are decorated with Gobelin's tapestry of Greek mythological designs. Ladies are seated in a half circle, at the upper end of which, on the sofa, are their Royal Highnesses the Comtesse de Paris and Princess Clementine; but Madame Thiers, as the hostess, stands near them, talking with the Duc de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville. At the other end, to the left hand of the scene, easily recognised by his low stature, square head, and spectacles, stands M. Thiers, with a decoration on the breast of his coat; General Ladmirault, General Douay, and the Turkish Ambassador, stand behind him. In the centre background, seen over and beyond the lady who is rising from her chair, stand two gentlemen in plain evening dress; the foremost, with his hand resting in his waistcoat, is the Comte de Paris, son and heir to the eldest son of King Louis Philippe, therefore Orleanist heir to the Crown; the other is the Duc d'Aumale, his uncle. The head of M. de Rémusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is seen above the back of a stooping gentleman.

In the crowd of honourable members of the Assembly who have just got out of the Versailles train at the Paris terminus, and who are met, as usual, by a mob of lounging political gossips or cringing place-seekers, the foremost figure is that of General Changarnier, a leading partisan of the "Right" or reactionary side. He is distinguished by the military primness and smartness of his attire, his strapped trousers, moustache, brown wig, and gold-headed cane. The young man, having the overcoat thrown over his left arm, who accosts Changarnier with an almost servile bow, is certainly an expectant of promotion in the civil or military service. Following the old General comes the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, one of the ablest debaters in the Assembly, but nobody seems to be waiting for him. The Royal Princes, the Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Aumale, who might have been at the head of the French nation, are mingled with the rest of the crowd.



MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ARRIVING AT PARIS FROM VERSAILLES.



A RECEPTION BY M. THIERS AT THE PALACE OF THE ELYSEE.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

At a late meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers a paper was read by Mr. Clay on an improved turning-tool for metals, which permitted the cutting to be effected at a higher speed. This tool has one or more holes drilled in it up to its cutting-point, and a jet of water, which both cools and lubricates, is delivered on the cutting edge.

The old process of preserving wood by kyanising has gone very much out of use; and, as applied to ship-building purposes, it was no doubt objectionable, as, besides being expensive, the preservative material, which was corrosive sublimate, corroded the iron bolts driven into the wood. The preservative action, however, was found to be very effectual; and the albumen of the wood, in which the decay usually begins, was coagulated and rendered inert. In America some experiments have lately been made to contrast the durability of kyanised wood with wood used in its natural state. Logs 9 in. square and 18 ft. long, of various native woods, were cut through longitudinally, and one half of each was kyanised, and the other half left without any preparation. The whole were then erected as posts in 1863. When examined during the present year, the kyanised halves showed scarcely any signs of decay, while all the unprepared specimens were very much decayed—in some cases so much so as to have broken down.

A discussion at the Institution of Civil Engineers on explosive substances seems to establish the comparative safety, force, and economy of dynamite and lithofracteur as against gun-cotton; and at a meeting of the East Worcester Institute of Mining Engineers, lately held at Dudley, an experiment was reported on which seems to illustrate the efficacy of dynamite in overcoming great resistances. A large mass of cast-iron, resulting from the leakage through the bottom of an iron smelting-furnace, had on several occasions been subjected to the action of gunpowder to break it up without success. The mass was about 8 ft. thick, and a number of cartridges of dynamite were introduced into one of the old chambers which had been made when it was tried to burst the mass by gunpowder. The result was to shatter the block into pieces, some of which were projected to a considerable distance from the spot. The opinion generally arrived at by the persons present was that for blasting purposes dynamite was preferable to gunpowder, especially in wet ground, where gunpowder cannot be used; and, as it is also preferable to gun-cotton, it appears to be the best blasting material we have now at our disposal.

Hoffman has lately prepared a new blue dye from azo diphenyl-diamine by heating equal weights of the pure azo-base and of hydrochlorate of aniline to 160 deg. C. for four or five hours with a double weight of alcohol in a sealed tube. A pasty blue dye is formed, but it is not equal to the aniline blues.

By a paper recently read before the French Academy, it appears that silicate of soda, or water glass, hinders, like borax, the manifestation of the organisms which produce putrefaction, but its action is more energetic than that of borax. The substance, it is concluded, is likely to find a wide application in destroying the infectious germs to which a number of diseases is to be traced.

We lately described a new process for the production of chlorine by passing muriatic acid gas through a furnace with certain suitable adjuncts, and M. Tessié du Mothay has lately invented a process for effecting the same object by passing muriatic acid gas through a retort containing black oxide of manganese heated to redness, when a decomposition takes place into chlorine gas and watery vapour. The manganese is afterwards recovered by passing over it a stream of air, and it may thus be used over and over again. The process is rather a complex one; but none of the substances acted upon are wasted, but are in every case recovered and made available for future use.

To prevent the accumulation of shavings and sawdust in wood-working mills, arrangements have been introduced in America, and also in this country, for sucking them away through pipes by an exhausting-fan as rapidly as they are produced. They are thus delivered continuously at any desired point.

M. Violette of Lille has succeeded in melting platinum in a Hessian crucible in a common furnace. It is expected that various kinds of precious stones may be artificially produced by melting aluminium with borax, the opal, sapphire, ruby, emerald, and others being only coloured alumina.

A connection between the appearance of sun spots and the disturbance of the magnetic equilibrium has long been known to exist, and, in a late communication to *Les Mondes*, the Astronomer Royal states that a magnetic storm manifested itself on July 7, on which day Father Secchi observed a remarkable explosion on the limb of the sun. By a comparison of the times it is reckoned that, if a connection really exists between the solar explosion and the magnetic storm, it would have taken about two hours and twenty minutes to transmit the influence from the sun to the earth; and the relation, if verified, would constitute an important cosmic fact that might afford a key to other inquiries.

A breakwater has been proposed to be formed at Madras, of which the cost is reckoned at one million and a third sterling. The western side of the Bay of Bengal is singularly deficient in good harbours, and the heavy surf makes commerce difficult without them. But why not try seaweed harbours? The trumpet weed at the island of Juan d'Acuna rises to the surface from a depth of 50 ft., and a belt of such seaweed would constitute as good a breakwater as could be constructed. The energy of the waves would be expended in the friction produced by the rising and falling of the water among the weeds, instead of being expended, as at present, in breaking upon the shore.

The sand-jet, which consists of a jet of steam or air carrying a small stream of sand, is being applied in America to many useful purposes, and especially to engraving. If a stencil of very thin indiarubber be stuck upon any surface of stone, glass, metal, or other material which is intended to be engraved, the sand will rapidly cut away the surface except where it is protected by the stencil, and a very perfect pattern in relief may thus be obtained. Metal blocks for printing from, like stereotypes, of great delicacy have thus been produced. A stream of dry sand and emery falling through a tube will suffice without the propelling steam.

Mr. Charles Randolph, the well-known engineer in Glasgow, has lately started a steam-carriage intended to run on the common road, of which the chief feature of novelty is the use of a pair of engines to each driving-wheel, which enables the carriage to be more easily steered.

Mr. Thomas Stanbridge, solicitor, of Birmingham, has been elected by the Town Council of Leicester to fill the vacant office of Town Clerk for that borough.

The subscribers to the Dublin Smallpox Relief Fund held their final meeting on Tuesday, when it was resolved to distribute the surplus of £500 among five of the Dublin hospitals.

THE CHURCH.

The Convocation of Canterbury is prorogued to Feb. 7.

The corner-stone of All Saints' Church, Lilanely, was laid by the Lord Bishop of St. David's on Wednesday, the 27th ult.

A lady has offered £1500 towards the £3000 required for the execution of the canopies to the stalls in Salisbury Cathedral; the gift being on condition that the other moiety is raised by Christmas, 1873.

The Bishop of London will hold his next general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday, the 22nd inst. There will be a full choral service, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D., Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Cambridge and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Canon Lightfoot delivered, on Tuesday, the concluding lecture of his series, under the dome of St. Paul's, addressed to young men—his subject, "Christian Life, and Christian worship as the soul of that life." The attendance was numerous and the remarks of the learned doctor were listened to with great earnestness and attention.

The Bishop of Manchester has adopted the new custom, initiated by the Primate, of delivering his charge in successive portions. He began it on Monday at his cathedral. Dr. Fraser strongly defended the Church as an establishment, and advised the postponement of agitation for changes in the liturgy and rubrics. The second part of the charge was given at Lancaster, on Wednesday. Amongst the numerous topics referred to was that of Ritualism; and, while he condemned the excesses in which many persons indulged, he did not wish to abridge that fair and equitable latitude always hitherto allowed in the Church of England.

Archbishop Tait received, on Monday, a numerously-signed memorial, praying for some change either in the compulsory rubric ordering the use of the Athanasian Creed, or in the damnable clauses of that document. The memorial was presented by the Deans of Canterbury and Chester, and it was stated that its prayer was concurred in by nearly 3000 clergymen. The joint committee of Convocation appointed to consider the question of the Athanasian Creed met at Lambeth Palace, on Wednesday, and rejected, by large majorities, every proposal to alter its wording or interfere with its use. The only action agreed to be taken in reference to the numerous memorials against the Creed was the issue of a synodical declaration of the sense in which it is understood by the Church.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. A. Goodwin, Scholar and Jenkyns Exhibitioner of Balliol, has been elected a Fellow.

The scholarship at Balliol on the foundation of Miss Hannah Brackenbury, "for the encouragement of the study of law and history," worth £80 a year for four years, has been awarded to A. F. Hoare, of Marlborough College. Proximo accessit—F. S. Pulling, Gifford Exhibitioner of Exeter. A mathematical scholarship of the value of £80 a year for four years has been awarded to J. Solomon, of Balliol, and previously of Bristol Grammar School. The minor exhibition has been awarded to C. H. Hinton, of Balliol. W. G. Rutherford, from St. Andrew's, has been elected to the Warner Exhibition at Balliol.

The University has received the sum of £3082, being subscriptions to the South-West Lancashire memorial to the late Earl of Derby, which is to be vested by them for the foundation of "Derby Scholarships."

Mr. W. M. Sinclair, of Balliol, has been elected president of the Union Society by 172 votes. The other candidates were Mr. J. S. McNeill, of Christ Church, 104; and Mr. H. P. Richards, of Wadham, 108.

CAMBRIDGE.

Special Examination in Moral Science for the Ordinary B.A. Degree.—Political Economy.—First Class: Warner, Trinity; Manners, Trinity; Pritchard, Trinity; Wilmott, Jesus, equal. Second Class (arranged in alphabetical order): Dymes, Trinity Hall; Pollock, Trinity; Watson-Taylor, Trinity; Woods, Trinity Hall; Wrey, Trinity.

A meeting was held at Cambridge, on Tuesday, to promote the establishment of a county college in connection with the University.

Yesterday week the Rev. J. J. Hornby, D.D., Head Master of Eton College, gave out in school the result of the examination for the Prince Consort's prizes. They were awarded as follows:—French—Ritchie, K.S. (first), 474 marks; Browning, K.S. (second), 430 marks; Brodrick, Pasley, K.S., Bagot, ma, Hussey, Novelli, Smith. Junior candidates—Hervey, Tafton, Curzon, Kingscote, Farrer, Crowder, K.S. Johnstone, Arnold. German—Waring, 1; Sargeant, 2. Italian—Cusack, ma, 1; Cusack, mi, 2. Honourably mentioned—Story, Crowder, K.S., and Reade.

The governing body of Rugby, having been called upon to investigate certain disputes between Dr. Hayman, the Head Master, and Mr. Scott, one of the assistant masters, has addressed to the former a rebuke of much severity.

Having considered Mr. Macpherson's letters of Nov. 22 and 26, with regard to the punishment inflicted on his son at Winchester, and also a letter from Dr. Ridding, declaring his anxiety for an inquiry, the governing body of the school have decided on instituting an investigation. This task, however, they undertake "not so much with the object of pronouncing sentence on past transactions, as of laying down rules for the future management of the school in reference to the authority of the prefects."

The Westminster play this Christmas will be "The Adelphi" of Terence, of which there will be three representations—on the 12th, 17th, and 19th inst. respectively.

Mr. Gladstone has sent £25 in aid of the funds of the Christian Evidence Society.

Sir Charles Graves-Sawle presided, on Monday, at the opening of the new board schools at St. Austell.

During last week Lord William Lennox delivered lectures on Wellington, Locomotion, and Theodore Hook, at Bradford, Cleckheaton, Leeds, Hull, Ossett, Coarbridge, and Peterhead.

The competition amongst architects for the Stockton Exchange buildings has been decided, the first prize of £50 being awarded to the plans sent in by Mr. Charles J. Adams.

On Tuesday the whole of the ironstone miners employed at the Eston-in-Cleveland mines struck work, in consequence of a dispute with the proprietors respecting the employment of unskilled labour.

Lord Nelson presided, yesterday week, at a conference held at Clifton, at which representatives were present from the five south-western counties. A resolution was adopted, "That it is desirable for the Government to organise a fund, available for relief in sickness and old age, in addition to the annuity system provided in connection with the Post Office."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Whatever may be their faults, racing men cannot be charged with a lack of industry; and scarcely had the curtain fallen on the winding-up handicap at Warwick, which was once more the last scene in the flat-racing campaign of 1872, before they were mustering in large crowds at Croydon to assist at one of the chief steeplechase meetings of the year. Taken as a whole, the three days' sport was decidedly good; but it became more than ever apparent that there is at present a terrible lack of even second-rate "jumpers." The clever victory of Disturbance in the Great Metropolitan Steeplechase furnished a very strong proof of this. When on the flat he could certainly not stay more than five furlongs in any company; yet, though he is only five years old, and can have had little schooling at his new business, he beat a field of fourteen with consummate ease over a four-mile course. Truly, if celebrities like Emblem, L'Africain, Salamander, The Colonel, or The Lamb could revisit the scenes of their former triumphs, it would be impossible to handicap them out of the various great cross-country events. Mr. Arthur Yates, who is always the popular idol at Croydon, won two or three races in his usual finished style, to the great delight of his numerous admirers, who, we believe, would religiously support him even if his mount were only a decent-looking donkey. Beaumanoir, the French steeple-chaser, whose first appearance gave promise of so much excellence, did not run at all well in the Grand National Hurdle Race; and among several exiles from the flat who did not show to advantage during the meeting were Drumlanford, Sauntering Molly, Indian Princess, Mdle. de Mailloc, the notorious Noyre Tauren, and Sunny.

"The lovers of the leash," as it is the correct thing to call them, mustered in great force at Newmarket, last week, where there were five days of excellent sport; the weather, except on the Saturday, being all that could be desired. In spite of the late continuous heavy rains, hares ran exceedingly strong and well; and, thanks to M. Lefevre, who rents the shooting, there were plenty of them. Among the sixty-four subscribers to the Newmarket Champion Stakes for puppies were many previous winners, but they did not have very good luck, all the favourites succumbing to a dog against whom 100 to 1 was laid, even after he had won his first course. These long odds, however, are to be accounted for by the fact that he had to run three times before disposing of his opponent. The first round was fatal to Malvina, British Prince, and his sister, British Princess; and Alice Walker, a daughter of Master M'Grath, beat Meal Brose in such brilliant style that she established herself a strong favourite for the event. In the first ties Cacique beat Cantinière pretty easily, after an undecided; and Alice Walker and High Authority did exactly the same for Phantom and Maximus respectively. The only other noteworthy course was that between Cressus and Slate Dresser, in which the former had all the best of it. Alice Walker, running very unsteadily in the second ties, had no chance against Emerald; Cressus was too speedy for Wafer, in a miserable trial; and Priestess and Accident actually ran four courses before the former was declared the winner, a case which, happily, has few parallels. Cressus, who, we believe, had never previously been beaten, went down in the third ties before Amethyst; but the trial was short and eminently unsatisfactory, and Cacique, against whom odds were laid (as was the case in every course he ran) beat Honour Bright very cleverly. The two owa sisters, Amethyst and Emerald, went down in the next round, and the stake was divided between Cacique, by Regulus—Ristori, and Madeline, by Banjo—My Sarah Ann. The first named well deserved his position, and his gameness and stamina must be wonderful, as he ran no less than eight courses. Several well-known names appeared in the All-Age Stakes, and the sensation of the first round was the defeat of Chameleon, on whom 4 to 1 was laid, by Retailer. They were slipped to a very good hare, and Mr. Lister's old favourite ran very cunning, evidently declining to try a yard. However, he was recompensed for this disappointment by the ultimate victory of Cymbal, a half-sister to Chameleon, by Cauld Kail—Chloe, who beat Hazel Eye, by Draught Net—Hope, in the final course. The smaller stakes of the meeting need no comment.

On Saturday last the long-talked-of football-match, "England v. Scotland," was played on the West of Scotland Cricket Ground, at Partick, near Glasgow. It was the first match of any importance ever played in Scotland under the Association rules, and attracted a very large number of spectators. The play throughout was brilliant in the extreme; and though the English team, which was much the heavier, had perhaps a little the best of the game, no decisive advantage was gained by either side, and the proceedings ended in a draw. The forward play of J. Weir, on the Scotch side, and the magnificent dribbling of C. J. Ottaway, the English captain, deserve especial mention. We append the names of the two elevens:—

England: C. J. Ottaway (captain, Oxford University), C. J. Chenery (Crystal Palace), J. C. Clegg (Sheffield), E. H. Greenhalgh (Notts), F. M. Chappell (Oxford University), C. J. Morice (Barnes Club), R. C. Welch (Wanderers), W. J. Maynard (1st Surrey Rifles), R. Barker (Hertfordshire Rangers), A. Kirke-Smith (Oxford University), and J. Brockbank (Cambridge University).

Scotland: R. W. Gardner (captain), J. J. Thomson and W. Ker (Granville), (backs), J. Weir, J. Taylor, R. Leckie, W. McKinnon, A. Rhind, D. Wetherpoon (Queen's Park), and J. Smith and R. Smith (South Norwood).

Sir Francis R. Sandford, C.B., has been appointed secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow has received a letter from Mr. Disraeli accepting the invitation to the banquet.

By notice in the *Gazette*, the powers of the Endowed Schools Commissions are extended to the end of next year.

The Liverpool emigration returns for November show an increase of 2000 over the corresponding month of last year.

Mr. F. O. Martin, who has been Acting Charity Commissioner during the absence of Mr. Hobhouse, Q.C., has been appointed a permanent member of the Commission.

Private G. Bryant, 62nd Foot, has been declared the best shot in the Army for the year 1871-2, and has been awarded the prize of £20 and a silver medal. Private Smith held the same honourable position the previous year.

Yesterday week the Associated Steam Coal Proprietors of Monmouthshire and South Wales met at Cardiff and resolved upon making a reduction in the wages of their men at the rate of 10 per cent. The notices will take effect from Jan. 1.

The Liberal electors of East Cheshire attended in considerable numbers the annual soirée of the Bollington Liberal Association last Saturday. Sir E. W. Watkin delivered an address on the state of parties. Mr. George Melly, M.P., also addressed the assemblage.

Mr. Jas. Wm. Mackey has been unanimously elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1873; Alderman Daly, the late Mayor of Cork, has been re-elected by a majority of nine over Alderman Penrose; and Mr. James Alexander Henderson, J.P., proprietor of the *Belfast News Letter*, has been selected as Mayor of Belfast for the ensuing year.

THE LATE SIR JOHN BOWRING.

Sir John Bowring, F.R.S., whose death was lately recorded, had reached the age of eighty, having been born on Oct. 17, 1792. His father was a serge manufacturer at Exeter. While yet a boy, John Bowring was sent to Spain as clerk to an Exeter mercantile firm which had an agency in that country, shortly after the close of the Peninsular War. He also travelled on business in the south of France, where he was arrested on suspicion of being a political spy; and the notoriety of this affair, with the efforts made here to obtain redress and compensation, introduced him to the leading Whig and Radical politicians of that day. He was soon afterwards employed by our Foreign Office to collect statistical information on the Continent for the advantage of British trade. At the same time he displayed his versatile talent in literary pursuits. Translations, chiefly of poetry, from different modern languages, Spanish, Russian, Polish, and others (sometimes direct from the original, but sometimes at secondhand, from the existing versions in other foreign tongues with which he was conversant), gained him a popular reputation for scholarship. He acted meanwhile as literary secretary to Jeremy Bentham, whose literary executor he became on Bentham's decease, and published a complete edition of that philosopher's works. In 1825 he became editor of the *Westminster Review*, which was the quarterly organ of critical and philosophical Radicalism. His pamphlets and essays, however, on questions of commercial policy were the most serviceable productions of Dr. Bowring (LL.D. of Groningen). He has at various times acted as commercial commissioner from this country to France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, the German Customs Union, Turkey, Egypt, and Greece; and his reports on our commercial relations with those countries have been laid before Parliament. Under Lord Melbourne's Government he was secretary to the commission for examining and reforming the public accounts. When he had a seat in the House of Commons he was Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on colonial accounts. He carried, in opposition to the Government, a resolution that the gross revenues of all taxes should be paid without reduction into the Exchequer. He sat in Parliament as member for the Kilmarlock boroughs from 1835 to 1837, and for Bolton from 1841 to 1849. He received a testimonial from the Manxmen for the services he had rendered by obtaining an Act of Parliament for their emancipation from feudal vassalage, and from the Maltese for his advocacy as their unofficial representative in the House of Commons. Aided by the support of Prince Albert, he obtained, after a discussion in the House of Commons, the issue of the florin, which was the first step towards the introduction of the decimal divisions into our currency. In 1849 he was appointed British Consul at Canton; in 1854, while on leave of absence in England, he was promoted to be her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China (having previously held temporarily the post of Chief Superintendent of Trade) and Governor of Hong-Kong, and received the honour of knighthood. In the spring of 1855 Sir John Bowring went on a special mission to Siam, and concluded a treaty of commerce with the two Kings of that country—a task in which several previous negotiators had failed. He afterwards published his travels, under the title of "The Kingdom and People of Siam." Having retired on a pension in 1859, he has since published an account of the "Philippine Islands," and has been a frequent contributor to magazine literature. He held the office of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the different European Courts from the Siamese and Hawaiian Governments; and on their behalf he signed treaties of amity and commerce with Belgium, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Italy, and Switzerland. In 1861 he was sent abroad to report on the state of our commercial relations with the new kingdom of Italy. He resided of late at Exeter, and was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Devon. The Portrait of Sir John Bowring is drawn from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, Westminster.

No. 57; and all that remained to tell that a house once stood upon the site was a shapeless mass of ruins, with broken slates, tiles, rafters, and splinters thrown over the place, while the skeleton roof extended half across the road. The adjoining house, No. 59, nearly fared the same fate, and though it was not completely knocked down, the force of the concussion bulged out its sides; and it only remained a question of time for it to fall, or, for the safety of both life and property, to pull it down. The back part of the premises and three or four adjoining houses are filled with masses of broken chalk, many tons in weight, and the out-houses and other buildings are completely covered in and blocked up with chalk and rubbish. The portion of the cliff that fell was a bank of overhanging chalk, covered partly with grass, and rising about forty feet from the ground. The water from the top of the cliff had run over, and, gradually finding its way down the "steep," had embedded itself in the foundation and weakened it, till, with the fearful gales and the continuous wet weather, it had become loosened, and the chalk fell in huge lumps into the back yards of the premises underneath, bounding with terrific force against the houses with the results we have described. Photographs were taken by Mr. Buckman, from one of which our Illustration is drawn.

The total number of railway bills for which plans have been deposited at the Board of Trade is this year 187, as compared with 203 last year. A new episcopal church, very neatly and handsomely finished, both within and without, was consecrated at Penninghame, Wigtonshire, last week. It has been erected at the expense of Mr. and Mrs. Stopford Blair, of Penninghame House. Bishop Eden, in consecrating the church, delivered an address on the past and present fortunes of the Church in Scotland.

The following appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George are published in the *Gazette*:—Mr. Henry Agnes, First Minister of South Australia, to be a Knight Commander; and Mr. Francis Stucker-Dutton, Agent-General in England for that colony, and Mr. Charles Todd, Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs in that settlement, to be Companions of the Order. The appointment of Mr. Robert William Reade as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West African Settlements also appears.

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FALL OF A CLIFF AT DOVER. The fall of a mass of chalk from the East Cliff at Dover, loosened by the continuous heavy rain, crushed two houses, but fortunately without loss of life, during the night of Monday week. They were No. 58 and No. 59, East Cliff-terrace, next to Athol-terrace. The cliff had been observed some days before to be in a dangerous condition; and the families living in those houses removed in time with their furniture. At an early hour of the Tuesday morning, during the furious gale that was blowing, and the violent thunderstorm, the fall of the overhanging mass took place. A rumbling, rattling noise was heard, and the fearful crash of hundreds of tons of falling chalk told the rest of the tale. The neighbours in the adjoining houses were somewhat startled, but they were expecting the catastrophe, and in one house the inhabitants sat up all night awaiting the event. The night being dark, and the tempest outside raging furiously, it was impossible to tell the damage that had been done till the morning broke. When an inspection of the place was made, it was found that the landslip with "one fell swoop" had crushed No. 58 to the ground, cutting the walls away as clean as if done with a knife from

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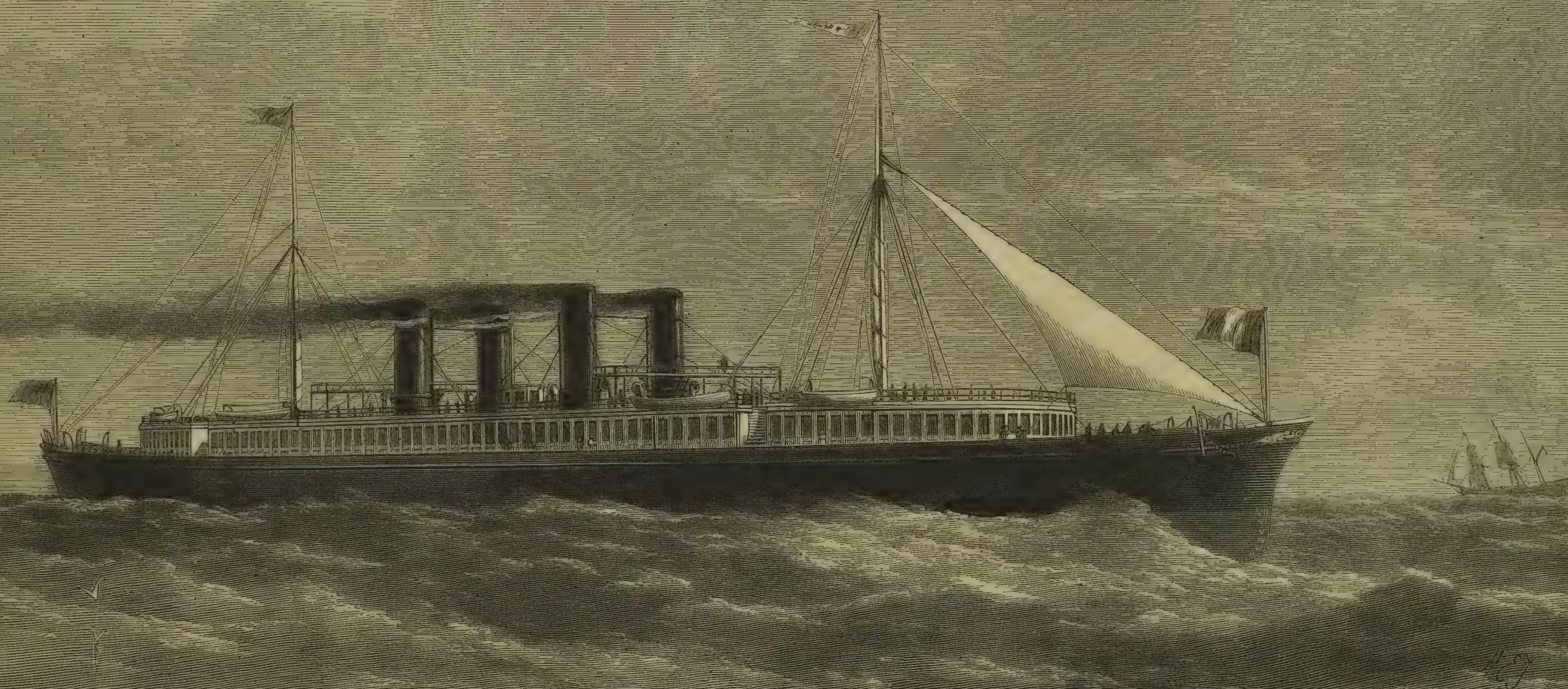
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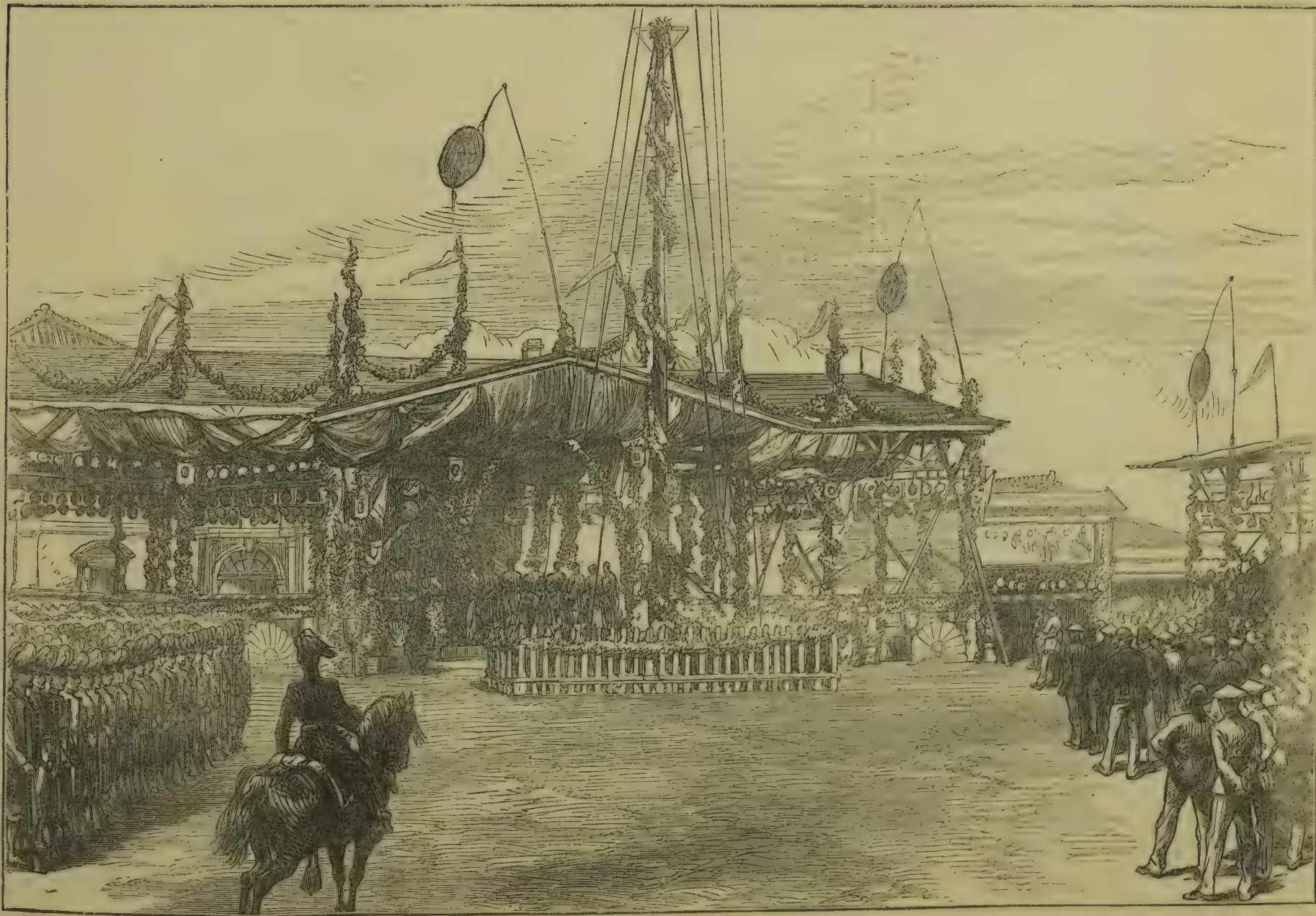
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The opening of the new railway from Jeddo to Yokohama, which is the first line constructed in Japan, took place on Oct. 14. It was an interesting occasion, more especially for the European residents at Yokohama, who have witnessed, during the last three or four years, wonderful changes in the social condition, ideas, and habits of the Japanese. But its ceremonial aspect was far less picturesque and original than might have been seen at a grand Japanese festival a short time ago, before the revolution which has brought the ancient costumes, ornaments, and gestures into disuse. Our well-known artist and correspondent, Mr. C. Wirgman, has sent two sketches of the proceedings, with photographs by Signor Beato, and a letter as follows:—

“Yokohama, Oct. 15.

“The opening of the Jeddo and Yokohama Railroad, which had been fixed for the 11th inst., was put off on account of the bad weather, which up to that day (last Friday) had been awful. Friday itself was a very fine day, but, the ceremony having been put off till Monday, there was nothing to be done but to wait. On Sunday, availing myself of the invitation of H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, I went up with him to Jeddo. On Monday morning I got up early (the weather was splendid) and went to the Sai-wai-bashi gate. Here troops were drawn up on each side of the street, from the gate to the railway station. They were dressed in blue tunics, grey trousers, and yellow leggings, had red kôpis, with red and white horsehair plumes, and wore knapsacks. Opposite the gate were the buglers. The people kept on moving towards the station, and the road was not kept clear. After waiting a long time near the gate, the sound of bugles was heard, announcing the approach of the Emperor. Presently two lancers in green tunics, with their lances pointing in front of them, appeared coming through the gate. They were followed by two men on horseback in court dress; then came more lancers, and more horsemen in court dress; then a whole squadron of lancers. After these came the Imperial carriage, drawn by four horses. The Emperor and two high personages of his Court were inside. There were more carriages, with the Court and members of the Government, all in court dress; but the coachmen wore European clothes and felt hats. The carriages were followed by more lancers, and two of them brought up the rear, with their spears pointing behind the procession. The build of the carriages was diverse, but none were beautiful. The buglers blew a blast, and the soldiers presented arms; but the populace was not in the least awestruck. They had a good stare, and that was all. After the last two lancers, the crowd rushed in through the gate, following the Imperial procession.

“I also followed the crowd to the railway station, where it became dense; and I was nearly crushed before I reached the gate, which they would not open till the first batch of passengers were seated in the train. When they opened it, the crowd poured in like a flood. A stand was erected in front of the train, and was filled with lookers-on who had tickets. I climbed up the platform, and, showing my pass, got into the state train with my colleagues of the newspaper press. They were smoking vigorously, and were much pleased. The station was decorated with flags and flowers by a European hand, but evidently not a Parisian. The Mikado was in the train when I arrived; and several Japanese in court dress were moving about. Pavilions were erected at the station; and on the left was a representation of the mountain Fusi-yama, made out of a tree, with its leaves and white flowers representing the snow on the top.

“The steam-whistle sounded, and we moved off, leaving the flags of the pavilion fluttering in the wind. We passed along that part of Jeddo facing the sea. The people stared at the train, without ceremony, and continued whatever work they were doing as soon as it had passed. But at the intermediate stations, on each side of the line, groups of men, women, and children were kneeling down.

“As we neared Yokohama the ships in harbour began firing salutes. The station here was decorated like the Jeddo station. We arrived at eleven o'clock a.m. I went opposite the Imperial carriage and saw the Mikado get out. His Court bowed to him, and, after a little pause, he began moving slowly forward, looking neither to the right nor to the left, with the nobles and Ministers, some preceding and some following him; the foreign representatives bringing up the rear, all in full dress. This is the subject of one of the sketches I send you. His Imperial Majesty went through the hall, to the sound of Japanese music, played by musicians in court dress. He entered the pavilion erected to receive him, and sat down in a chair under a dais. When he stood up to read a speech the pavilion was occupied by his Court, the foreign representatives, railway officials, the German railway banker, and a deputation of the leading merchants, in evening dress. Mr. W. Marshall then read an address to the Mikado, after which the chief of the Yokohama Government made a speech. The Mikado moved away in slow time, to the tune of ‘Voici le sabre, oui, le sabre, le sabre, le sabre de mon père!’ played by a naval band. He went into the hall and up stairs. The visitors partook of refreshment when the Mikado came down again; at noon the train went back, with much the same ceremony as it came. At Jeddo, the railroad was declared to be open by the Mikado. The proceedings finished with a collation offered to a party of guests at Enrio Kan.

“The streets of Yokohama were decorated with flags and lanterns. It was a general festival, and in the evening the town was illuminated.”

We shall give further Illustrations next week.

There are now five ex-Lord Chancellors each in the receipt of £5000 a year as pension—Lord St. Leonards, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Westbury, Lord Cairns, and Lord Hatherley.

The Dublin Exhibition was closed on Saturday last. It is understood to have been no loss financially. Sir A. Guinness and Mr. Cecil Guinness expended upon it, however, the entire surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenses in providing a renewal of attractions and in erecting such permanent additions to the building as a handsome grotto and central fountain. The average attendance was very high for Dublin—nearly 3000 a day for six months. The closing ceremony was simple. A report was read referring to the generosity of English and Irish noblemen and gentlemen in lending works of art to the Exhibition; and after the Lord Lieutenant received this address, he knighted the manager, Mr. Edward Lee, to whom, with Mr. Emden, the secretary, much credit is given for the energy they have shown in conducting the business in all its departments. An ode, composed for the occasion by Mr. J. F. Waller, LL.D., was sung to the tune of the Hundredth Psalm. The “Hallelujah Chorus” was also performed. An enormous crowd attended, fully four times as great as at the opening; and the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer were, when leaving, loudly cheered. It is the intention of Sir Arthur Guinness and his brother to open the building again in a short time as a place of public recreation.

MUSIC.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert, as at last week's, and also at the previous Saturday afternoon's performance, Madame Norman-Néruda was the leading violinist. The re-appearance of this accomplished artist—after several delays, as already recorded—was welcomed with the warmth due to her acknowledged merits. Last Monday's programme comprised Haydn's quartet in E flat, op. 71, No. 3; Schubert's pianoforte sonata in A minor (No. 1); Boccherini's sonata in A major, for violoncello; and that by Beethoven for piano and violin, known as the “Kreutzer” sonata from its having been dedicated to the celebrated violinist of that name. As already said, Madame Néruda was the leader of the quartet party, which included the long familiar names of Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. That Haydn's genial work was finely played by these artists need scarcely be said, and quite as superfluous is it to comment on the effective execution of the solo sonata by Mr. Charles Hallé, and of the duet sonata by that pianist and Madame Néruda. The somewhat mild violoncello piece derived a factitious importance from its admirable performance by Signor Piatti, who had to repeat the latter portion of it. Madame Sinico was the vocalist, and her songs were Mozart's “Non temer” (with Madame Néruda's violin obbligato) and a graceful canzonet by Dussek. Mr. Zerbini replaced Sir J. Benedict as conductor, with his usual skill.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert consisted of a performance of “St. Paul,” the principal solos in which were assigned to Madame Lemmens, Miss J. Elton, Mr. J. H. Pearson, and Mr. L. Thomas, with whom were associated Mr. Marler and Mr. Smythson. Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The second of the new (the seventh) series of “Musical Evenings” directed by Mr. Henry Holmes took place last week, in the usual locale—St. George's Hall. The programme, which was of great and varied interest, commenced with Brahms's sextet in G and closed with Mozart's quintet in E flat; both alike written for stringed instruments, but in other respects as dissimilar as it is well possible for music to be. The first represents the most recent phase of German strivings for originality; while the second belongs to the period when beauty of melody and symmetry of form and structure had been raised to the highest perfection by the composer. Herr Brahms's music was first brought prominently before the London public by Mr. Arthur Chappell, at his Popular Concerts; and we have already spoken of the many merits, the mingled beauty and crudeness, the inequalities and diffuseness which distinguish the more ambitious works of this composer. That the sextet was well played on the occasion now referred to may be inferred from the facts of its having been led by Mr. Holmes, and of the other performers having been Messrs. Folkes, Burnett, Hann, and Ould, and Signor Pezze. The other instrumental performances of the evening were Hauptmann's sonata in G minor, for piano and violin—in which that very clever and rising pianist, Miss Baglehole (of the Royal Academy of Music), was associated with Mr. Holmes—and a movement from one of Marcello's sonatas for violoncello, well played by Signor Pezze. The vocalist who made his début at this concert will do well to devote some time to further study and practice previous to his second appearance.

The “People's Concerts” at the Royal Albert Hall closed on Monday, when the programme included a reading (by Miss Julia St. George) from “As You Like It,” with a selection from the vocal music introduced in the play by English composers at various periods. Forty of these cheap concerts have now been given, the success of the first series of twelve (which commenced on March 12) having led to their continuance. “Elijah” is to be given in the hall on Dec. 14, with the important resources (vocal and orchestral) at the disposal of Mr. Mapleson.

Of the inauguration of the season of the British Orchestral Society (on Thursday evening) we must speak next week.

The New Philharmonic concerts (under the direction of Dr. Wylde) are fixed to take place at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evenings, April 23 and 30, May 21 and June 18; a supplemental (dramatic) performance to be given at St. George's Hall on July 2.

The names of the vocalists engaged for the winter season of Italian Opera—to commence on Tuesday next, at St. George's Hall—are mostly unknown to the English public. The principal lady singers are to be Mdlles. Rizzarelli, Visconti, Danieli, Bundsen, and Macagno; the tenors announced are Signori Danieli, Belari, Marchetti, and Mr. Henry Gordon; baritones and basses, Signori Mottino, Rocca, and Fallar; and buffo, Signor Topai. The musical director and conductor is Signor Fiori. Mr. Pollitzer is to be the leading violin and solo player, and Mr. Pague principal violoncello; and the orchestra will include other well-known members of our opera bands. The season is to open with Rossini's “Comte Ory.”

A meeting of the guarantors of the late Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival was held last week at Norwich—the Mayor (Sir S. Bignold) in the chair. It appeared that the total receipts, including £146 forthcoming from donations, were £4797. The expenditure was £4200, leaving a balance of £597. In the expenditure of £4200 the principal vocal performers figured for £1486, and the instrumental band and organist for £836. Of the balance of £597 it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., that £500 should be distributed among the local charities, and that the remaining £97 should be carried forward to the credit of the festival of 1875. A vote of thanks was given to Sir Julius Benedict, the conductor; Mr. Harcourt, the choir master; Dr. Bunnett, the organist; Mr. Oury and Mr. Wilkins, the leaders of the rehearsals; Mr. Brittain, the assistant secretary; and the amateur performer.

At a meeting of the general committee for conducting the thirty-first celebration of the Birmingham Triennial Festival, held on Saturday, at the Townhall Committee-room, the orchestral committee delivered their report. It was therein stated that the first musical festival in aid of the hospital funds was held on Sept. 7, 8, and 9, 1768, producing a gross receipt of £300 and realising a profit of £299. The festival of 1870, which was the thirtieth of the series, and the most successful in a pecuniary point of view, yielded a gross receipt of £14,635, and enabled the committee to transfer to the hospital the sum of £6084. The total amount realised for the benefit of the hospital has exceeded £100,000. On the occasion of the next meeting of the committee it was hoped that a complete outline of the programme for the coming festival would be submitted; meanwhile the committee had deemed it their duty to place a commission for a new sacred work in the hands of Mr. A. Sullivan. Arrangements had also been made for the production on one of the evenings of an original secular cantata, whilst a work of similar character by Signor Sebira had also been accepted by the committee. The orchestral committee trusted that under the able conductorship of Sir Michael Costa, and favoured by the hearty co-operation and support which the festival had so long enjoyed, results, both musical and financial, might be again attained worthy of the great ends in view. The report was adopted.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

An eccentric entertainment was given, on Saturday, at the Adelphi for the purpose of introducing Mr. J. K. Emmet, an American artist, who has created a great sensation in the principal cities of the United States. The piece which has been put together as a vehicle for introducing his ingenuities is entitled “The Adventures of Fritz, Our Cousin German.” It claims no merit as a drama, but simply as a medium accessory to the appearance of the new actor in London, who will, we doubt not, be hailed as an acceptable wonder by the playgoing public. In the character of a German emigrant, who plays, sings, and dances for a living, he arrives at Castle Garden, in New York, and becomes, with his sweetheart Katarina (Miss Marston-Leigh), the victim of the profligate Colonel Crafton (Mr. A. Glover), who manages to separate them, conveying the maiden to a chamber in his own mansion, and causing Fritz's box to be stolen and placed in his possession for ulterior objects, which prove to be villainous. Fritz is dexterous at disguises, and manages, in that of a charwoman, to rescue his Katarina from the clutches of the Colonel. This disguise was one of the most complete we ever saw, and the situation was altogether cleverly managed. It closed the first act triumphantly, and ensured the success of the play. The second act is constructed for the purpose of showing Fritz's power as an entertainer, and in this character Mr. Emmet is more than the rival of the late Mr. Love, Mr. Maccabe, and Mr. Woodin. The scene takes place in the house of the Colonel, who is betrayed by his rascally lawyer, Elias Grimm (Mr. F. Roland). The latter undertakes, with Fritz, to restore to him his long-lost sister, who is living under the protection of Grafton, as one of his daughters. With this hope, Fritz accepts an engagement at the house, from the young ladies, who are permitted by their tyrant to indulge in this kind of recreation. The Colonel himself is not present, his stern nature rejecting such frivolities, being also bound to look after the pilgrim's box, which he has deposited at his office. Mr. Emmet's musical talents are first displayed with the “toy harmonic,” on which he plays five variations on “Home, sweet Home,” and “The Last Rose of Summer.” The marvellous sweetness and melody of this instrumentation secured at once the favourable appreciation of the audience. No sooner had he retired than he again appeared as a German girl, in appropriate costume, quaintly singing, “Dat's vat's de matter with Jacob.” A third change was instantaneously produced, and the versatile performer enters as a sausage-vender, accompanying a rude chanson with a wooden-shoe dance. An awkward Dutch maiden then appears, one Christine Nilson Strauss, who has attended her lover at a wild-beast show, and who sings “Don't you wish you was me?” and “Johnny was a nice young man”—illustrating withal the method of “Walking in the Zoo;” and then, in another garb, describing the preparation and strong odorous qualities of sauerkraut, playing meanwhile on the banjo. Finally, as a military youth, Mr. Emmet revels in a humorous chant, repeating, “Kaiser, don't you want to buy a dog?” The delicacy of the style in the singing, and the neatness of the steps in the dancing, together with the general freedom and naturalness of manner in all the assumptions, commanded the just applause of a delighted audience. The scene concludes with an incident, in which Fritz endeavours successfully to reawaken the ideas of her childhood in one of the supposed daughters of the Colonel, who proves to be his sister. As such he claims her of Grafton; but the latter gives him into custody upon a charge of passing forged notes. In the last act we see the honest musician in prison, not cast down, but comforted by the gaoler and his little son; seeking to instruct the latter in spelling as well as singing and dancing for his amusement. At the conclusion of the ditty he takes the boy on his back, singing “Schneider, how you vas?” and pirouettes with him over the stage. The audience were immensely pleased with this exhibition, and awarded a double encore. In the last scene the innocent artist is tried for felony, but turns the proceedings into sport. At length Grimm comes to his rescue, and denounces the Colonel as the forger of the notes found in Fritz's trunk, also compelling him to produce the engraved plate from which they were taken. Slight as this sketch is, it proves sufficient to call forth the merits of Mr. Emmet, both as an actor and a special entertainer. He will become exceedingly popular. He was well supported. Miss Marston-Leigh played Katarina very finely, making much of a little, and imparting to the sketch both humour and pathos, thus rendering the character highly interesting to an intelligent audience. The house was crowded in every part, and the announcement of the intention to repeat this entertainment, which is unique of its kind, was received with universal applause.

PRINCESS'S.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Phelps, the parts of Hamlet, Macbeth, and Richard III. have been played by Mr. Creswick during the past and present weeks. The business continues excellent.

SURREY.

This transpontine theatre has changed its programme, and now presents its habitués with a version of Dickens's “Old Curiosity Shop,” under the title of “Little Nelly.” We are so well acquainted with the particulars of the story, that it is enough to state that it has been skilfully manipulated by Mr. Murray Wood. Miss Virginia Blackwood, the lessee, takes a prominent part in the performance, and supports two characters—Nelly, the heroine, and the mischievous Marchioness. The latter rôle was so thoroughly and energetically done, that we regard it as the gem of the revival. Quilp was “monstered” by Mr. Clarke Nicholson, with grand effect; and the mistress of the show, in the person of Mrs. A. H. Lacy, provoked roars of laughter.

THE GRECIAN.

A new play, entitled “Two Hundred Years Ago,” has been here produced. Cromwell is one of the characters. The play is written by Mr. R. Dodson, and represents how some honest Royalists harbour Prince Charles, and are pardoned by Cromwell. The characters, which are numerous, are exceedingly well represented; and the scenery is throughout good. The action is rapidly conducted, and the audience are never wearied by any one scene remaining too long upon the stage. The liveliest interest is excited by the progress of the story.

STANDARD.

Miss Marriott began on Monday a brief engagement, with the character of Jeannie Deans, and was well received by a full house.

The Birmingham Cattle Show began yesterday week. Next to Smithfield, this is the most important show in England; and the exhibition this year is of a high character. The entries consisted of 133 of cattle, 96 of sheep, 63 of pigs, 53 of grain, 181 of roots, 1996 of poultry, 389 of pigeons, and 102 stands of implements.—The thirteenth annual National Dog Show was opened at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on Saturday. There were 911 entries.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The Winter Exhibition of this society is, as might be expected, less worthy of notice than the summer gathering. "British" art is now presented at its feeblest, with all its want of training and refinement, its many forms of conventionality, its vulgar, flimsy pretences to cleverness, or its plodding carefulness—far removed from true artistic finish: all are here displayed in second-rate examples. The worst of the matter is that the public, judging by the selection of purchasers, require education even more than those who cater for them. As nothing would be gained by classifying the collection, we shall merely specify those works which appear to us to be more or less above the average of the rooms, following their order on the walls.

"The Politician" (42), by G. Frasccheri, is simply an ugly, unshorn old cobbler, seated at his stall, looking up from a newspaper with an oracular air; but there is a truth to nature in the modelling of the head, and a breadth and atmospheric quality in the colouring, which stamp the work as by a trained artist—something as distinct from as it is superior to the mass of performances among which it seems oddly out of place. "In Chancery" (52), by C. A. Calthrop—a sketch of the ruinous pleasure of some old country mansion—has a refinement of colouring which we attribute to the Parisian education of this promising artist. No. 56, by J. H. Sampson, representing a spratting-boat on a brisk sea, evinces truthful observation of the movement and colour of waves under a grey sky. "A Calm Morning—Mist Breaking Up" (66), and other coast scenes and landscapes, by Mr. H. Moore, show a fine perception of atmospheric effects and of the aspect of sea and land under various meteorological conditions, but the greys in this artist's pictures are sometimes exaggerated and opaque. "Katie's Love-Letter" (94), by Mr. Haynes King, is very pleasantly and brightly treated, though a hackneyed subject. "Flowers" (105), by Mr. Carl Bauerlé—a little girl scenting a bouquet—is tender in feeling and large in manner. "The Last Load" (151), by A. V. de Poncy—vagrants on their way home—is rather eccentric in composition, yet it has a sense of style which is very rarely to be found among the English contributions. "Sir Launcelot and Guinevere" (152), by V. W. Bromley. We regret to note a marked falling off in this once very promising artist's later works. Apart from the ignoble conception of the figures, the colouring is heavy, and the execution has none of his former care and felicity. "Near Davenport" (159), by H. T. Dawson, reproduces much of the merit of the senior artist of the same name. "A November Morning" (162), by J. Peel, is, we think, preferable to the artist's larger, more ambitious landscape. This is minutely faithful to the scene and effect: we suspect studio elaboration with a picture-making aim in the other. "Beauty and the Beast" (165), by C. S. Lidderdale, has a sufficiently ugly pug-dog; but opinions will differ as to whether the "beauty" is sufficiently the converse of the beast. All Mr. Lidderdale's female faces seem cast from the same hard, sharp-set mould. No. 177, by G. E. Hicks, presents two young, ladylike beauties, one dark and robust, the other fair and apparently consumptive, enjoying a stiff breeze off the sea. Though rather mawkishly sentimental, the figures are very pretty, and the painting is very clever. "A Valley in the Gower Country" (376), by G. Sant, has a true sense of grandeur, particularly in the sky. "A Fair Critic" (179), by G. Gow, a girl before a picture, is largely treated and well coloured. "A Friendly Visit" (193), by M. Fisher and J. D. Watson, is one of the best pictures in the collection. The scene is a field in early spring, with groups of ewes and lambs, to whom a girl is bringing a lapful of green fodder. A beautiful atmospheric tone pervades this picture, the lighting is soft and tender, like the sweet spring-time, and the sheep are capably painted. The landscape and animals we attribute to Mr. Fisher; the pleasant, gentle-looking young girl is, we

presume, by Mr. Watson. J. T. Peele's sensational picture of the bodies of a mother and child "Washed Ashore" (208) is a mistake in subject, for it is not the true function of art to cause simple pain without moral purport. Moreover, the composition closely resembles that of M. Bertrand's picture of the dead Virginia. Nevertheless, there is ability in the work. "Little Miss Prim" (282), by F. H. Potter, hardly redeems the promise of previous studies.

It will suffice to say that there are contributions in their usual manner by C. Baxter, E. J. Cobbett, W. Bromley, and other members not already mentioned. The contributions of the following artists are commended to notice as generally of fresher interest:—The brothers Wyllie (coast scenes), J. H. Walker, H. H. Couldery, J. S. Noble, jun., J. W. Chapman, T. Lloyd, G. F. Teniswood, L. A. V. Pellegrin, E. Hume, A. C. Stannus, J. Rutson, A. A. Glendinning, and J. Emms. Among the water-colour drawings are landscapes, with a nice sense of the picturesque, by E. M. Wimperis, marine subjects by G. S. Walters, an admirable Thames view by W. L. Wyllie, a capital book illustration put into colours by F. Dicksee, jun., a very promising figure-subject by Miss M. L. Gow, a solemn sunset effect by the late M. Mignot (which, like other of the few really artistic productions here, is unfairly placed), an able sketch by A. Levezziari, and good work by A. Duncan, J. J. Curnock, J. J. Bannatyne, B. E. Warren, F. Huard, M. Ten Kate, D. Law, and C. Earle.

MR. S. J. MACKIE'S CHANNEL PASSAGE STEAMER

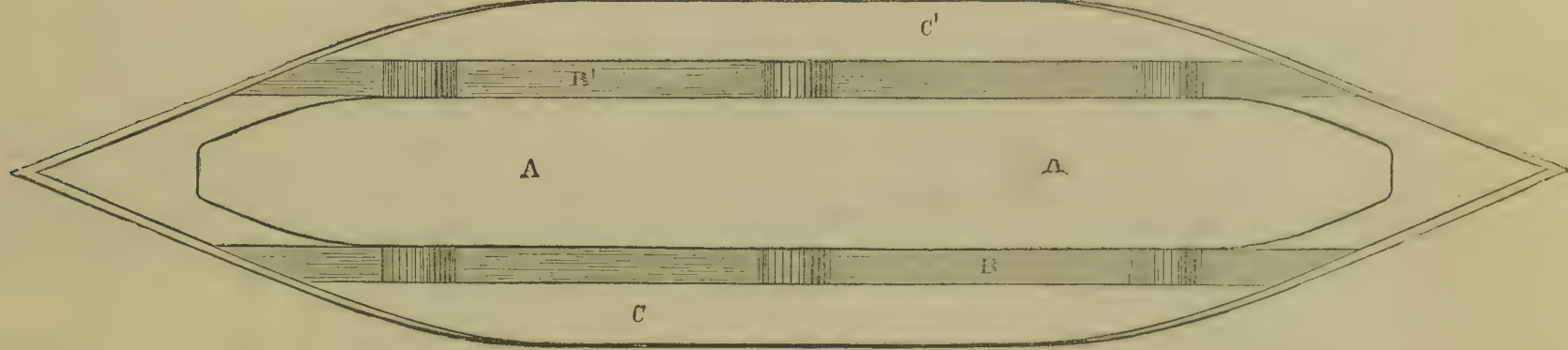
In the matter of the Channel passage, since the collapse of Mr. Fowler's scheme before the Committee of the House of Lords, public attention has of late been directed towards a solution of the question by means of large and commodious vessels, drawing very little water, to do the work between the existing harbours without any considerable expenditure upon those harbours for improved accommodation. So long ago as 1869 Mr. S. J. Mackie, C.E., entered on this ground, and designed a special class of vessel for the Channel service. It may be remembered that a very pretty wooden model and an iron model working by steam were in that year exhibited at the soirée of the President of the Royal Society, where they attracted much attention. The model was also shown privately to the members of the committee of the Society of Arts upon the subject of the improvement of the present steamers, in 1870, but was not put into competition with other models then displayed, because the inventor declined to exhibit on account of the restriction of size to vessels not exceeding 200 ft. in length, since he refused to consider any vessel under 400 ft. in length as properly suitable for the Channel passage.

The system of construction adopted by Mr. Mackie is that of a composite box-girder, or compound tubular bridge, to which the skin is fastened, forming a body or general hull like that of vessels of the ordinary type. To the merits of this mode of construction, for its strength, lightness, commodiousness, and safety, the highest appreciation has everywhere been freely given; and, indeed, there can be no question whatever as to these points; nor can there be any other form in which better accommodation will be furnished for travellers. The experimental question really to be settled was the efficiency of the proposed mode of propulsion, there being no doubt whatever as to the steadiness of the vessel in a sea-way. To these important questions the inventor has devoted much of his attention, being most desirous that everything should be assured before his plan came before the public. In this spirit he has worked on with his model, lengthening her, deepening her, narrowing her tubes, increasing the diameter of her paddles, working her with three, two, and one pair of paddles, for effects in comparison with each other, until at last he has altered his model altogether out of the original light-draught shape, and she now represents one of the heaviest of ironclads, such as would have a draught of 65 ft., if the proportions

were regulated as usual according to scale. As the model still drives with as good speed under the most unfavourable conditions that could be devised, it is only fair to concede that, so far as any model, conscientiously worked, can determine, Mr. Mackie has good grounds for his belief that a high speed will be obtained by this mode of propulsion.

Mr. Mackie's most recent design for the Channel Passage Vessel differs only from the original one, which our Illustration shows, in having four paddles instead of six, and in being 80 ft. in beam instead of 90 ft.; this reduction of the beam being for the sake of finer lines, with a view to speed of working, which will not be less than twenty miles an hour. The details of measurement for the proposed ship are—length, 400 ft.; breadth of beam, 80 ft.; draught of water, 6 ft. 6 in. We refer to the Plan and Transverse Section diagrams on this page. The vessel is constructed in the following manner:—The bottom of the hull is nearly flat, there being just a slight rise along the median line. It is double plated, with an interval of 18 in. between the skins. Four main vertical girders at, bu, cv, dw, extend longitudinally through the vessel from end to end, so far as the form of the bows and stern will permit. These girders are braced together transversely, by a main deck and by an upper or promenade deck, the whole being attached to the outer skin, m s t u v w x r, of the vessel. The central interspace, A A, formed by the innermost longitudinal girders, constitutes the main compartment, or central hull, of the vessel; and in this are placed the boilers, engines, stores, berths for crew, and cargo. The lateral interspaces, B B, between the inner and outer longitudinal girders, form on each side a tubular channel or waterway, open at both ends; and within these waterways are the propellers, which may be two or three pairs of paddles in each waterway, to work synchronously or separately, at the will of the engineer, who controls all the engines from a central position under the steering-house. In the present case the paddle-wheels will be 24 ft. in diameter, with floats 12 ft. wide by 5 ft. deep. The water acted on, being thus confined, passes entirely through the vessel from end to end. The external spaces, C C, between the outer longitudinal girders and the skin of the ship form buoyant wings, or lateral hulls, into which the baggage-vans will be lowered and covered down with watertight hatches. The buoyancy of these outer compartments will act as an additional check upon any tendency to roll, just as a man floating on his back (as this vessel does on her central hull) could check his rolling motion by his extended arms with a bladder in each hand. Both weight and buoyancy are thus brought in, to aid the great width of beam in giving the utmost steadiness to the vessel. In a longitudinal direction the flat floor of the hull, and the buoyancy of its every portion—unlike the buoyancy of an ordinary ship, which only exists in the middle body, the bows and stern being dead ends, and oscillating on the central buoyant portion—with the force of the current passing through the ship acting as a water-ropes to tie the hull down to the sea, will all undoubtedly combine to give the vessel, if not absolute steadiness (which perhaps is neither attainable nor desirable in rough weather), yet certainly as much steadiness as is practically attainable and safe in a floating structure. To prevent the vessel being wet, great flare is given to the bows, and the lines of the bottom are lined off to an unusual degree below the water.

The saloon is a very conspicuous portion of the vessel. In no ordinary ship can anything like the same extent of the best accommodation be obtained. It is one of the merits of Mr. Mackie's plan that this feature first received in it the grandest extension; which is a merit that ought not to be lost sight of in estimating the originality of different competing schemes. Instead of being a mere addition, as hitherto, Mr. Mackie makes the saloon an integral part of the ship, adding in the largest degree to its strength and safety. The upper portions of the main longitudinal girders are brought up above the maindeck, and boxed in by the upper or promenade deck, thus forming a magnificent saloon, 300 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 12 ft. in height. The longitudinal girders are in this way brought to 26 ft. depth of web, and give immense strength.



PLAN OF THE MACKIE CHANNEL PASSAGE STEAMER.

These girders, as well as the bulkheads across the hulls, give also the capacity of taking all the strains in the place of the plates, and relieve the torsions of the outer skin, which are so detrimental to the endurance of our present ships.

At first sight the friction of the water through the waterways might seem an impediment to the propulsion. But, on closer examination, many of the difficulties vanish, particularly when the balance of results is struck. Thus the action of the tubes in releasing the head resistance is beneficial, in causing shorter throws of the water from the bows, and in giving direct force to the columns of water expelled, instead of a large amount of force being lost by the lateral dispersion of the water from outside paddle-wheels. Some considerable discussion has arisen as to the necessity of running the following paddles at higher speed than the intake paddles; but Mr. Mackie asserts that he gets the best results by working all the paddles together, stroke for stroke, the paddles of all the wheels dipping into the stream together. In rough weather there will be this advantage, that the current passing through the tubes will be pretty uniform, and therefore the irregularity of wave-action, so formidable to ordinary steamers, will be avoided. It would be a mistake to suppose that in the Mackie vessel the waves have free access to the body of the vessel. The waves are prevented from rushing into the tubes by the limited space that is left above their mouths—not more than from a few inches to a foot above the lead draught-line. The upper part of the waterway also is grated, to prevent the swallowing up of boats, if they were unhappily run on to at night or in a fog; as also to prevent the entrance of any foreign bodies that may be floating in the sea.

Upon the point of economy of working the designer makes no remark whatever. He does not assert that it will be cheaper, nor does he admit it will be more costly, than any

other means of driving the vessel through the water; but he contends that the tubes afford a release to the water driven off at the bow, and thus diminish the head resistance; and, further, that the weight of water always contained in the tubes acts like cargo against the upheaving force of waves and beam, and so contributes largely to the steadiness of the ship. He also points out that there are great advantages in being able to put a considerable length of the middle hull alongside



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE MACKIE CHANNEL PASSAGE STEAMER.

the quays, in order to facilitate the embarkation and landing of passengers, baggage, and cargo, as well as in having the paddles entirely protected against all damage from without. On the question of economy of power, he therefore contends that, even if his system were more costly than any other, this consideration would be outweighed by others of more importance. The time of working the engines, moreover, in the Channel passage being but little, if anything, over one hour for the voyage across, the consideration of cost of working may be dismissed, so far as this passage is concerned, in view of the more imperative essentials of the steadiness and comfort of the vessel. The fact, however, is that, on working out the

resistances and speed upon the accepted rules, the results, both as to resistance and speed, are highly favourable.

Various designs for war-ships, river-boats, and canal-boats have also been prepared by Mr. Mackie, with a view to ascertaining the powers of speed and the resistance of the new form of hull under varying conditions of weight, draught, and size. The results in every case are highly satisfactory. It is probable, from the cautious and inquiring character of the inventor, that, had it not been for the antagonism of rival schemes, he might have waited longer and spent yet more time on his researches. But enough, he considers, has been done to justify the building of a trial vessel of 140 ft. length, 22 ft. beam, and 3 ft. draught, to settle the question of propulsion before going to the public for a company to carry out the invention with a view to commercial profits.

We shall give some illustrations next week of Mr. Bessemer's scheme for a Channel passage vessel.

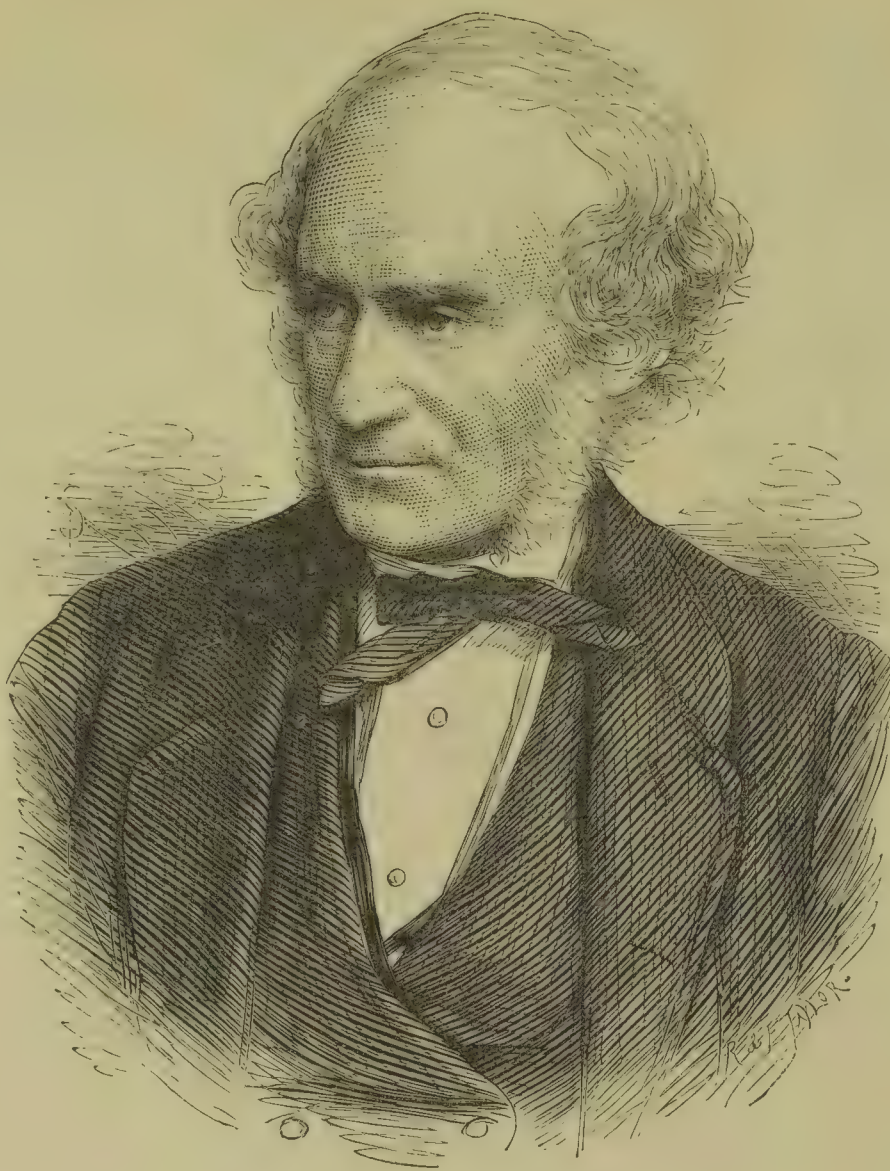
A magnificent seal has been presented to the Mayor and Corporation of Bridgnorth by the Deputy Town Clerk, Mr. Herbert Smith. The work has been designed and carried out by a local artist, Mr. R. Hopwood.

It is stated that an agreement has been come to by the Dover Harbour Board and the South-Eastern and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies, to promote in Parliament a scheme which, if sanctioned, will divert the traffic between Dover and Calais, Folkestone and Boulogne, respectively, into a single new route—namely, from Dover to Boulogne. In favour of the proposal it is stated that larger boats can be employed, and the passage performed in only a few minutes more than is required now.

THE LATE MR. LANE, A.R.A.

Mr. Richard James Lane, whose death, on the 21st ult., was noticed last week, was one of the two engravers who were Associates in the old class of the Royal Academy of Arts; his election dating from 1828. Until 1866, the full honours of a Royal Academician were denied to engravers. The deceased gentleman, who was born in the year 1800, was a son of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, Prebendary of Hereford; his mother was a niece of Gainsborough, and by her, losing his father in early life, Richard Lane was chiefly educated. In 1816 he was apprenticed to Charles Heath, the line-engraver, and practised that art until 1824, when he left it for lithography, and in this department gained a high degree of success. In the course of nearly fifty years he produced more than a thousand works, some of which have won a large share of popular favour, and have proved his merits as an artist. He was latterly engaged as superintendent of the etching class in the Government School of Art, at South Kensington. The literary attainments of Mr. R. Lane were not inconsiderable, as he showed in many essays and compositions of verse. His brother, Mr. E. W. Lane, is well known as a great Arabic scholar, and his sister, Mrs. Poole, wrote "The English-woman in Egypt." Her son, Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, has contributed many valuable notices to the discussion of antiquarian and artistic matters.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins, of Chancery-lane.



THE LATE RICHARD LANE, A.R.A.

THE FIRE AT BOSTON.

The last two Numbers of this Journal have contained some Illustrations of the great fire, which destroyed nearly all the commercial business part of Boston, United States, on Saturday, the 9th, and Sunday, the 10th ult.; with a large Engraving, which presented a Bird's-Eye View of the whole city, suburbs, and harbour, and with smaller views of the streets and buildings as they were before the conflagration. A Plan of the city was also given, to which we may now refer, as showing the positions of the streets more particularly referred to, in connection with the few additional subjects of our Illustrations in this week's Number, supplied by the photographs and sketches that have arrived by the last mail. One of these, it will be observed, represents the corner building of Summer-street and Kingston-street, in which the fire began on the Saturday evening, and from which it spread very rapidly, first along Summer-street, then across the whole width of that part of the town, in a north-easterly

direction, Franklin-street and Federal-street, with the streets adjacent to them, being soon wrapt in flames. Pearl-street, which is situated further north, was the greatest boot and shoe mart in the world, almost every house being occupied

by importers or dealers in that class of goods. One of the Views engraved is that looking down this street, towards Pearl-street Wharf and Liverpool Wharf. The other streets above named were chiefly devoted to the trade in "dry goods"—an American term, meaning the various wares of cloth or thread, woollen, cotton, linen, and silk, which we should call drapery and haberdashery. Their entire stocks were consumed, with the premises, to the value of nearly £20,000,000 altogether; but a large amount was insured, and some part belonged to foreign owners, so that the loss does not fall on Boston alone. State-street, which lies just beyond the farthest reach of the fire, but was thought to be in extreme danger, is the head-quarters of bankers, brokers, and moneyed men—the Lombard-street of Boston. The scene of excitement and bustle here, on the Sunday and Monday, when the fire broke out again, threatening to involve State-street in the general disaster, is the subject of one of our sketches. Cash-boxes, bills and drafts, deeds, and other valuable securities were hastily gathered up and carried off to places of greater safety. Fortunately, the destructive element was subdued before it could do actual mischief in State-street, where so many guarantees of Boston financial credit were deposited. The anxious inspection of the contents of private safes, after the hurly-burly of that terrible day, was a curious study of human character. Upon the whole Boston has gone through the ordeal with a degree of steady and resolute energy, worthy of the first city in New England, and which Old England must heartily respect. We shall give further Illustrations next week.

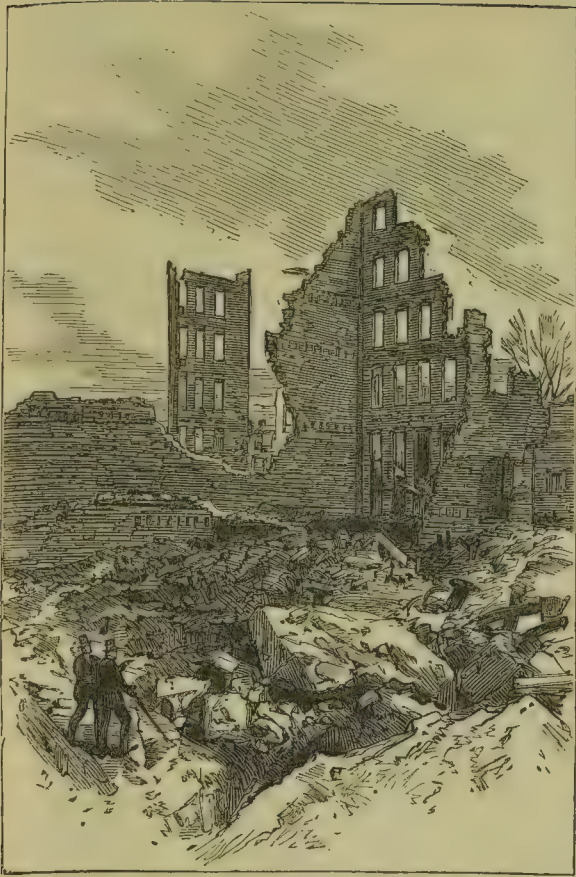
HIPPOPOTAMUS BABY.

The birth of a son and heir to "Madame Hippo," in the Regent's Park Gardens of the Zoological Society, has been a theme of pleasantries during the last four weeks, this event having taken place on the 5th ult., which led the managers to give young hippo the name of "Guy Fawkes." The dam has brought forth two other cubs or calves, but they could not be taught to suck, and so they died, in spite of an attempt to feed them with goats' milk. This young animal, which thrives well, is 4 ft. or 5 ft. long, and above 2 ft. high, weighing more than 2 cwt. Its back and legs are slate-coloured, but the belly has a pinkish or fleshy tinge. The superintendent of the gardens, Mr. Bartlett, who watches over mother and child with the most constant and intelligent care, has prepared a wholesome kind of pap, which the young one seems to relish, but it has taken kindly to the maternal source of nourishment.



THE YOUNG HIPPOPOTAMUS AND DAM, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN.

THE GREAT FIRE AT BOSTON.



RUINS OF THE BUILDING WHERE THE FIRE ORIGINATED.



PEARL-STREET.



SUMMER-STREET, LOOKING TOWARDS THE HARBOUR.



VIEW OF THE RUINS, FROM PEARL-STREET.



OPENING OF SAFES AFTER THE FIRE.



EXCITEMENT IN STATE-STREET—REMOVAL OF PAPERS AND VALUABLES.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The wreck of the Royal Adelaide at Portland was a sad thing in itself, for it involved the loss of fourteen lives. A statement which it is not too much to call distressing was added, to the effect that her captain, whose name is Marten, had been in haste to leave her, instead of remaining, as is nobly usual with English commanders, until, at least, all the women and children had been saved. I am sure that everybody must rejoice to read the explanation of his conduct, and it is only due to British sailors to say that we willingly give all credence to the letter in which the matter is cleared up. It is stated by a witness, who himself worked admirably in the hour of trial, that nothing could be better than Captain Marten's behaviour all through, and that he was the third to leave in the basket because everyone else was afraid to trust life in that frail ark over the raging waters. Also, that he took a child in his arms and brought it to shore with him. We all seem to feel that we cannot endure to let a story of an opposite kind remain uncontradicted. Captain Marten's "skilful seamanship" had been watched from the coast and noted with admiration before the vessel was wrecked.

It may be convenient to know the colours of the flag which is to supplant that which has braved a thousand years, &c. The Citizen Brothers of Sheffield, or the Republican Conference, or "thirty Republican gents using the Hall of Science," or by whatever name we are to know an assembly which spent last Sunday evening in sputtering nonsense and disloyalty, have settled what banner shall wave over Windsor Castle, in the name of the people, but not, as they considerably arrange, during her Majesty's lifetime. We are to have a tricolour, of course, and it is to be green, white, and blue; the white bar to be placed horizontally, like the bar of a treadmill, and the white star of freedom to be placed in the blue ground, the "principle" being that "the green denotes fertility, the white purity, the blue the sky, representing that under the sky all men are equal so long as they are guided by purity of action and thought." This is certainly what fast young ladies used to call the sweetest thing out in colours, and it is the more touching that it comes from Sheffield, where purity of action and thought has been illustrated by more savage union assaults and more rattening than in any other city in the kingdom at present under her Majesty. Much of this sort of thing will make a good many folk believe that there must be something in Darwinism.

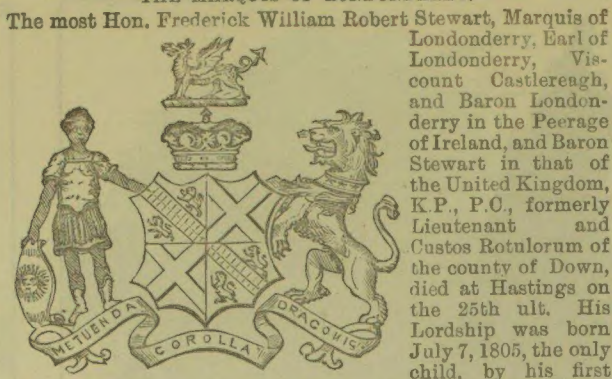
The gas was rather low in private houses on Monday evening, and the occupants abused the companies for some time; but the arrival of the *Pall Mall Gazette* explained that this time the fault was not with them. The stokers of certain companies had struck, without notice or reason, and we were invited to be economical, in the interest of the streets. This movement will have to be dealt with in a decisive way. The men brag that they can, if united, put London into entire darkness. In that case the roughs and thieves, whose deadliest foe is the gas-lamp, will have things all their own way, and the stokers will be their accomplices in crime. Now, we concede a good deal to our flesh and blood, but the whole magnificent system of street illumination is not to be put out of gear because a number of ignorant coke-stokers have a grievance, or are told by delegates that there is one. Their labour, being of the coarsest and easiest kind, may easily be performed, and there are hosts of men who will be glad to undertake it; but arrangements cannot be made in an hour, and in a single winter night of darkness, willfully caused, with notice duly given to scoundrelism, the most outrageous things may be done. Society has a perfect right to protect itself against a malicious conspiracy to throw it into disorder, and if the authorities have the courage to take any step which is not one of routine, and to ensure our peace and comfort, Parliament, which meets on Feb. 6, will confirm any act which Government may have taken in the public interest. Somebody should endeavour to make the stupid stokers understand that the public would consider them criminals, were they not so ignorant.

The last melancholy incident on the Metropolitan Railway will have the effect of improving the step arrangement, and perhaps of making the directors compel the drivers to draw up in the right place. More than that it would be worse than unreasonable to ask. Complaints are made of the short time which the trains wait at the stations. To wait longer than is absolutely necessary would be absurd. The whole business of the line would be impeded if people were allowed as long as they like to fuss, and hesitate, and take leave, and generally do everything but the rational thing. Without wishing to be in the least rude, I may say that no person has any business on the line who is not reasonably alert. There are all kinds of other means of travelling; nothing has been driven off the roads; and it is fair to remember that these lines, which carry no goods, were designed chiefly to expedite men of business. Those who are not prepared to accept the rough-and-ready system have every convenience which they had before the Metropolitan line was constructed. I may add that, considering the very coarse and obstinate character of masses of those with whom the officials have to do, they are not more uncivil than could be expected, if you do not ask them any questions; and if you do, you deserve incivility for not knowing that no one is so little able to furnish information about a railway as anybody who has anything to do with it.

Notice is taken of a "new" theatrical habit, that of playing a drama of importance at the end of the evening, instead of "playing people out" with an old farce, or something that only the omnivorous, who hurry in eagerly before the lights are up and leave reluctantly as the cloths are being hung, can care to see. I do not know that the change is to be commended, as it would be a good thing if all the theatres closed early. But the idea is not new. I am old enough to remember when the Haymarket Theatre was under the management of Mr. Morris, a gentleman of the old school, who hated gas, and who thought he had done a great deal towards the success of a season when he could boast that he "had secured the Covenys." Stories about the theatre having been altered to fit some old scenery, and tales of that kind, should be asked for when a veteran actor is in the humour to tell them. But for his play bill. I remember that on some occasion when youthful wisdom was displayed by my resolving not to go to bed at all, as I had to be up very early next morning, I thought I could kill a good piece of the night by going to the Haymarket. In the corner of the pit (old playgoers will remember the two recesses, beyond the present stalls, and right and left of the orchestra) I beheld as follows:—The excellent farce of "Lock and Key," a five-act comedy, in which Mr. Vandenhoff acted; a ballet; a very important drama, in two long acts, I think called the "Cavalier," with semi-tragic interest. This brought us on to very near one o'clock, and there was another farce to follow, but I preferred supper, for in those days a paternal Government did not lock us out because we were late. But I really do not see why this sort of thing should be revived. What doth Gravity out of his bed at midnight?

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.



The most Hon. Frederick William Robert Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Londonderry, Viscount Castlereagh, and Baron Londonderry in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Stewart in that of the United Kingdom, K.P., P.O., formerly Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Down, died at Hastings on the 25th ult. His Lordship was born July 7, 1805, the only child, by his first wife, Catherine, youngest daughter of John, third Earl of Darley, of Charles William, third Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., the distinguished General and diplomatist, and was consequently nephew of the Minister, Lord Castlereagh, afterwards second Marquis of Londonderry. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded, at his father's death, in 1854, to that nobleman's Irish honours and the Barony of Stewart in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. From 1826 to 1852 he sat in Parliament for the county of Down. In 1828 he held office, for a short period, as a Lord of the Admiralty; and was subsequently, also for a few months only, Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household. In 1856 he was made a Knight of St. Patrick. His Lordship married, April 30, 1846, Elizabeth Frances Charlotte, widow of Richard, sixth Viscount Powerscourt, and daughter of Robert, third Earl of Roden, K.P., but had no issue, and is succeeded by his half-brother, George Henry Robert Charles, Earl Vane, eldest son of the third Marquis, by his second wife, Frances Anne, only daughter and heir of Sir Harry Vane-Tempest, Bart. Earl Vane, who succeeded, under a special limitation, at his father's demise, to the earldom of Vane, now inherits the Marquisate of Londonderry and the other family titles. He was born April 26, 1821; married Aug. 3, 1846, Mary Cornelia, only daughter of the late Sir John Edwards, Bart.; and has issue Charles, Viscount Castle-reagh, two other sons, and three daughters.

LORD HARRIS.

The Right Hon. George Francis Robert Harris, Baron Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore, in the East Indies, and of Belmont, in the county of Kent, G.C.S.I., died at his seat, near Faversham, on the 23rd ult. His Lordship was born Aug. 14, 1810, the eldest son of William George, second Lord Harris, by Eliza Serena Anne, his wife, daughter of William Dick, Esq., of Tullimet, N.B., and succeeded his father in 1848. Educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford (where he graduated 1831), Lord Harris was a D.C.L. of Oxford and LL.D. of Cambridge. He was Governor of Trinidad from 1846 to 1853, and of Madras from 1854 to 1859; and had the decoration of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India. In 1860 his Lordship was appointed a Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and held from 1863 till his death the post of Chamberlain to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. He married, April 16, 1850, Sarah, second daughter of the Ven. George Cummins, A.M., Archdeacon of Trinidad, by whom (who died March 6, 1853) he leaves an only son and successor, George Robert Canning, now Baron Harris, born February, 1851, and a daughter, Frances Charlotte.

SIR DONALD M'LEOD.

Sir Donald Friell M'Leod, Knight Commander of the Star of India, who was killed on the Underground Railway on the 28th ult., was the son of General M'Leod, of the Bengal Engineers (son of a Scottish laird, Donald M'Leod, of Gearies, Ross-shire), by Harriette, his wife, daughter of Philip Friell Boileau, Esq. He was born at Fort William, Bengal, in 1810, was educated at the High School, Edinburgh, and at Haileybury College, and entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1828. He was Assistant Magistrate at Monghir till 1830, and in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories till 1843, when he became Magistrate and Collector at Benares. From 1849 to 1854 he was Commissioner of Jalandha, and in the latter year was appointed Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, which post he also held at Lahore during the Indian Mutiny. In 1865 he was made Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, from which position he retired in 1870. Sir Donald was created a C.B. in 1858, and a K.C.S.I. in 1866. He married, in 1854, Fanny, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery (Sir Donald's predecessor in the Punjab), which lady died in 1855.

THE DOWAGER LADY AUCKLAND.

The Right Hon. Mary, Dowager Lady Auckland, died at Wells, Somerset, on the 25th ult., aged sixty-six. Her Ladyship, the eldest daughter of Francis Edward Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley, in the county of Derby, was married, Sept. 15, 1825, to the Right Rev. Robert John, Lord Auckland, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died April 25, 1870. By this union, Lady Auckland had four sons and five daughters. The eldest son is the present William George, Baron Auckland.

LADY OTWAY.

Lady Otway, who died on the afternoon of the 25th ult., at her residence, No. 13, Grosvenor-square, was the widow of the late General Sir Loftus Otway, C.B., Colonel of the 84th Regiment, and only daughter of Sir Charles Blicke, of Caroon Park, by whom she was descended from the Barons Blicke and Caroon, of Holland. On her mother's side she was lineally descended, through Nicholas, first Earl of Thanet, from Edward III. She was lady of the manor of Cwmtawdry, in the county of Radnorshire, and heir to her brother, Mr. Tufton Blicke. Her only son, Loftus Charles Otway, Esq., C.B., was Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Mexico, and died, without issue, in 1861. Her Ladyship leaves an only daughter, Georgina Frances, married to William Marjoribanks Hughes, Esq., late Captain King's Dragoon Guards, and several grandchildren.

MRS. SOMERVILLE.

Mrs. Mary Somerville, a lady remarkable for her high scientific attainments, died at Naples on the 30th ult. She was born in Scotland Dec. 26, 1780, and was educated at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh. Her first work, a summary of Laplace's

"Mécanique Celeste," was published in 1831, followed, in 1834, by "The Connection of the Physical Sciences," which passed through eight editions. Mrs. Somerville's latest work is the "Physical Geography," which appeared in 1848. She was elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1835, and was in receipt of a literary pension of £300 per annum. Mrs. Somerville was daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir William George Fairfax, a gallant officer at Camperdown, and was sister of the late Sir Henry Fairfax, who was created a Baronet in 1836, in consideration of his father's distinguished naval services. She married, first, Samuel Greig, Esq., Captain and Commissioner in the Russian Navy, and, secondly, William Somerville, Esq.

MRS. CHARLES ROBERT COCKERELL.

This lady, who died at her residence in Manchester-square on the 24th ult., in her seventieth year, was a daughter of John Rennie, the great engineer, whose elder brother held the estate of Phantassie, East Lothian. Her mother was a Macintosh of the clan of which Sir Aeneas Macintosh was twenty-third laird, and Sir James Macintosh representative of a younger branch. From earliest youth much versed in the society of persons distinguished in literature and the arts, she became in 1828 the wife of one among them pre-eminent for cultivation and refinement.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, G.C.B., of Belgrave-square, and of Quarr Abbey House, Ryde, was proved on the 29th ult., by Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., the acting executor, the personalty being sworn under £200,000. The testator has left to his widow, Dame Rosetta Rebecca Cochrane, such annual sum as, with the income received by her under her marriage settlement, will make up an annuity of £2400; he also leaves her an additional annuity of £600, and it is directed to be paid out of a sum of £60,000, which, subject to such annuity, he gives to his children by his said wife; to Miss Catherine Farquharson, of Invercauld, he leaves a legacy of £4000; and upon trust for his sister, Dame Anna Maria, widow of the late Sir Thomas Edward Troubridge, for life, the sum of £4000; at her decease one moiety of this sum to be given to his niece, Miss Charlotte Frances Troubridge, and the other moiety to the children of the late Sir Thomas St. Vincent Hope Troubridge. The deceased appoints, under the power given him by the settlement executed on his marriage with his late wife, Mrs. Matilda Ross Cochrane, the sum of £10,000 (except £1) equally between his son Alexander Dundas Ross Wisheart Baillie Cochrane, and his daughter, Mrs. Marie Teresa Sutherland. The testator gives his widow the option of residing at Quarr House, and if she does so she is to have the use of the furniture and effects there. Subject to such option, Quarr House and all testator's real estate in the Isle of Wight and county of Southampton is devised to his son Alexander for life, with remainder to his (testator's) son Thomas for life, with remainder to his sons successively, according to priority of birth in tail male. Testator's son Alexander is named residuary legatee.

The will of Edward Pereira, Esq., late of No. 30, Grosvenor-square, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 26th ult., by the Hon. Margaret Anne Pereira, widow, the relict; Miss Maria Pereira, the sister; and Edward Tegar and Francis Charles New, the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000; to the English Branch of the Society or Association for the Propagation of the Roman Catholic Faith, £1000; to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, established in England in 1844, £100; to his executor Mr. Tegar, £100; to his executor Mr. New, £250; to his butler, John Deakin, if in his service at his decease, £100; and to Mary Keane, if in his service at his decease, £50. All the legacies are given free of duty. Testator's widow is to be at liberty to reside in his house, 30, Grosvenor-square, and to have the use of the stables in Brook-mews; if she ceases to reside there, the said house and stables are to be sold, the proceeds invested, and the income of such investment paid to the widow for life. The residue of the real and personal estate is given upon trust for testator's children equally.

The will and codicil of Sir Charles Mills, Baronet, late of Lombard-street, of Camelford House, Park-lane, and of Hillingdon Court, was proved on the 21st ult., by Dame Emily Mills, the relict of the deceased, and Sir Charles Henry Mills, his son, the executors, the personal property being sworn under £700,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, in addition to the provision she already has, two sums of £5000 and £500 (which are respectively to be paid to her as soon as they conveniently can be after his decease), several specific sums of stock amounting together to £30,000, and £2500 per annum for life. She also takes for life Hillingdon Court and 200 acres of land held with it in testator's own occupation; the furniture and effects (except the plate and some vases) at Hillingdon Court are given to her absolutely. To his daughter Selina testator bequeaths a legacy of £10,000 absolutely; and £10,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock London and St. Katharine Docks Company for life, with remainder to her children (if any). £5000 London and North-Western Stock is given in succession to the widow and testator's said daughter for life, subject, as to the daughter, to her remaining unmarried; and a sum of £7000 Five per Cent Preference Stock Great Western Railway is given to the widow so long as her daughter Selina lives with her, but on her ceasing to do so the daughter is to take the said stock absolutely. It is recited in the will that the married daughters were provided for on the occasion of their respective marriages, and they are now left legacies of £3000 each. The residue of his real and personal property testator leaves to his said son Charles Henry.

The will, with three codicils, of the late Sir Daniel Elliott, K.C.S.I., was proved, on the 26th ult., by John Hutcheson Ferguson (deceased's son-in-law) and William Russell Elliott, the son, the executors, under £35,000. The bequests in the will and codicils are entirely in favour of the deceased's widow and his children and grandchildren.

The will, with two codicils, of Charles Candy, of Watling-street, merchant, and of No. 47, Grosvenor-street, has been proved under £250,000 by the widow, Margaret Candy, and by Messrs. Ottiwell Charles Waterfield, George Dickson, and Theodore Wagner, the executors. The testator bequeaths to his wife the sum of £10,000 and his town residence, No. 47, Grosvenor-street, with the furniture and effects therein; she also gets an income of £15,000, and the property at Chipstead Place, Sevenoaks, for life, and, in addition, as to the latter, a power of appointment among her children. The sum of £15,000 is directed to be laid out in the purchase of a residential estate for testator's son, Henry Augustus Candy; £8000 is settled upon each of his two daughters, Miss Margaret H. M. Candy and Mrs. Alice G. Rate, and £9000 upon his daughter Mrs. Ada J. Waterfield. The executors and trustees, and several gentlemen in testator's employ at his decease, are left pecuniary legacies. The testator gives the residue of his real and personal property to his two sons, William Marshall Candy and Henry Augustus Candy, but provides that on the

division they are respectively to bring into account certain property they have already received.

The will of Miss Maria Teresa Young, late of No. 13, Marylebone-road, Regent's Park, has been proved under £35,000 by the Rev. Alfred William Dolman, one of the executors. The sum of £2000 Consols, to be called the "Osgodby Fund," is given by testatrix upon trust to pay the income to the principal or only priest (being a secular priest) for the time being of the oldest or only Roman Catholic church for the time being at Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, Lincolnshire; and she provides that, if the income of the said trust shall fall below £60, it is to be made up to that sum out of her residuary personal estate. The testatrix also bequeaths her pianoforte, music-stool, and music-stand for the use and enjoyment of the said priest of such Roman Catholic church. One moiety of the residue of her personal estate testatrix bequeaths to her brother Arthur Young for life, and the other moiety to her brother George Young for life; at their respective deaths the moiety given to him so dying is further bequeathed upon trust, as to the income for females being spinsters born and resident in England, by religious profession Roman Catholics, who either are of her kin and blood and in reduced circumstances, or, not being of her kin and blood, ladies reduced from a superior station in society, or ladies who have been governesses in private families or who have kept, or been teachers in, schools.

The will of Mr. George Marley, of No. 21, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, who died on the 6th ult., was proved, on the 25th ult., by Robert Hope and John Spencer, two of the executors. The personal estate is sworn under £70,000. The testator has left the sum of £1000 sterling to each of the following four hospitals—viz., the Middlesex Hospital, Berners-street; St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge-place, Paddington; the Consumption Hospital and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; and the University College or North London Hospital, Gower-street.

The will of Captain Donald Macdonald, R.E., of Westow House, Westow-hill, Upper Norwood, was proved, on the 19th ult., by Lady Ramsay Macdonald, widow, the relict of the deceased, the sole executrix. The personal property in the United Kingdom is sworn under £50,000. The testator devises his freehold house at Westow-hill and bequeaths all his personal estate to his said wife.

Mr. Thomas Norris, of Horwich, near Preston, has bequeathed £4000 to the Church of England schools at Croston, £4000 to the Bury Dispensary, and large sums to other charitable and educational institutions, the totalsum bequeathed being £10,450.

Mr. Sydney L. Dacres, who was secretary to Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, has been appointed to perform the same duties under Sir Alexander Milne.

A collision took place in the Mersey, on Tuesday morning, between one of the Woodside ferry-boats and the steam-tug Samson. The latter went down shortly afterwards, and two of her crew were drowned.

A "special" circular has been issued from the War Office setting forth in detail the duties and qualifications to be required from the members of the various branches of the volunteer service for the future, in order to ensure their thorough efficiency, and embodying the "Scheme of Amendments" which received the sanction of her Majesty in October last.

In the month of October the deaths of 2391 persons were registered in the eight principle towns of Scotland. The number is fifteen above the average mortality of the month during the last ten years, allowing for increase of population; and, with the exception of that of October, 1871, which amounted to 2476, is the highest number for any corresponding month since the commencement of the Registration Act in 1855.

Mr. Edward Akroyd, one of the members for Halifax, is about to construct an extensive public park and recreation-ground at the north end of the town. This will be the second park provided for Halifax by the munificence of its wealthy citizens—a splendid park, on the west side of the town, having been presented many years ago to the Corporation, and also endowed, by the late Sir Francis Crossley, M.P.

Mrs. Mark Lemon has written to the *Times* explaining that "an utter mistake" was made by Mr. Charles Dickens (in a letter dated 1846, published in Mr. Forster's new volume) when giving high praise to the late Mark Lemon for manly courage in hanging up in his house a portrait of his wife, as a Columbine. Mrs. Lemon states that the picture was not of herself, and that she never appeared in a professional capacity, as was afterwards well known to Mr. Dickens, "when his intimacy with her husband had ripened into the friendship which so long attached them."

At a meeting of the Bath Town Council, on Tuesday, a number of the admirers of Sir William Tite, who is the senior member for Bath, and who has represented the city for seventeen years with great satisfaction to the citizens, presented the Corporation with a lifesize bust of that gentleman, as a mark of respect for him and admiration of the manner in which he has represented the city. The bust is of statuary marble, and was executed by Mr. Theed, R.A. The presentation was made by Mr. Alderman Murch on behalf of the subscribers.

The Mayor of Plymouth, on Monday, publicly presented to Samuel Westlake, the driver of a passenger-train on the Cornwall Railway, who recently, by his presence of mind, averted a collision with a mineral-train descending an incline on the same rails, a purse containing fifty guineas. A like amount was shared among five other deserving officials; while two others, who leaped off the train, received nothing. The congregation of the Baptist chapel supplemented the public subscription by the gift of a Bible and a purse of money to each man, in recognition of the escape of their pastor, who was in the train.

The *Gazette* contains a Royal Commission enlarging the scope of the Judicature Commission, and instructing the members "to inquire whether it would be for the public advantage to establish tribunals of commerce for the cognisance of disputes relating to commercial transactions, or to any and what classes of such transactions; and, if so, in what manner, and with what jurisdiction, such tribunals ought to be constituted, and in what relations, if any, they ought to stand to the courts of ordinary civil jurisdiction, or any of them." And with reference to the subjects on which the Commissioners have not yet made any final report, and which include the several courts of criminal jurisdiction throughout the country, and the arrangements as to the assizes, and with reference also to the new subjects of inquiry to be intrusted to the Commissioners, the names of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and the Solicitor-General are added to the Commission.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

LANARKSHIRE.—If the two positions were precisely the same in every particular the coincidence would be almost uncanceled. Did you record the end-game? And have you compared it with the diagram?
C. W. of Sanbury.—They have reached us safely, and you shall speedily have our verdict.
J. F. G. FINCH.—The mate in two moves is very good; the one in three is below our usual standard. Be good enough, in future, to number your problems.
DEVON.—A King cannot move on to a square which is guarded by an adversary's man. The fact that the man in question cannot move makes no difference.

I. H. E. Thame.—The problem is correct and meritorious, but it wants point. The game shall be reported on in our next.

C. H. M.—We cannot give up space to answer such questions. You should obtain some elementary treatise and learn the rules before attempting to play.

J. PIERCE.—The position in four moves shall be inserted; that in three is below your mark. Neither is numbered, which renders it very troublesome to refer to them.

K. L. of Winchester.—They are in the examiners' hands.

H. S. Lambeth terrace.—A was bound to exchange his Pawn for a Queen or some other piece the moment it reached the eighth square.

W. HASTINGS, East Dereham.—To which work do you refer? There are a great many. Give the name of the book, please, and the number of the page, and your query shall have early attention.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1500 has been received from Ye Jolly Tinker—W. Feltrup—Charley—F. W. Q.—A. Wood—E. Stewart—A. and W. Wilson Morris—R. H. T.—Plyford Flavel—Rock—D. G. L.—G. O'Rilla—A. D. Gilbert—M. P.—S. J. G. F.—G. S. Thornbury—E. B.—Cavendish Keddell—T. Harman—J. T. T. York—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Tantara—A. B. S.—Ginger—Long Tom—Somerville—W. Airey—E. I. Bedford—Von Armfelt—Pip—C. Stokes—Clay—W. R. Smith—R. O.—O. B. Joyful—H. Kent—J. P.—Victor Gorgias, Carslake Wood—T. W. of Canterbury—Omega—Felix—W. S. B.—Camdenians—Fuhry—P. T. D.—Lionel—F. Sargent—H. S.—J. W. B.—Bor—Enclid—Whurrinad, Fortbello, Wolverhampton—Rob Roy—A. Hogben—A. Bell, Fulham—E. Edgar—Pistol—Benezzer—F. H. of Mow—M. McIntyre—H.—Drax—Derby—M. M.—Wilson More—W. Hicklyn—Venetia—Big Ben—Epicharmus—T. G. Kinsman—C. Dale, Norwich—Joseph Sowden—Hail Britannia—Ornithorynchus—Timmerman—G. H. M.—E. Savill—Basil—Ludlow—P. B. K.—Major C.—W. W. Marshall—Middlemarch—James Carr—P. H. T. S. Baywater—A. Z.—T. Atkinson—I. W. Martin—Dartmouth—Skillington—F. R. S.—Manfred and Maa Friday—Rinaldo—Ben Block—A. Clerk—Phiz—Anna—Baz of Boston—O. Zollikofer of St. Petersburg—H. and E. Frau of Lyons—A. Delannoy—Domezon—E. O. G.—Nottingham—F. H. R. and L. of Havick—A. Barrow—Peggoty—St. Clair—L. I. Isassell—Kempes—P. Teske and Taylor—R. H. Toovey—H. I. Jones—Milly Dawson—W. M. S.—Bridget and Dora—W. A. Clarke—Penruddock—R. D. T.—Guesman—Keith and Kate—A. W. Leeds—Trial—Britannia—T. W. P.—Q. E. D.—Septimus—Boss.

*** The great part of our answers must stand over, from want of space.

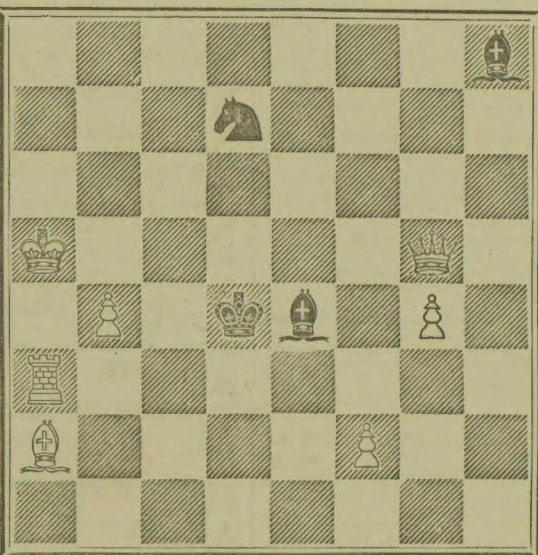
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1501.

WHITE. 1. Kt takes P 2. R to K B 8th (ch) If he play K to R 4th, the reply must be R from Q 4th to K 4th, and mate next move.	BLACK. B takes Kt * K to K 2nd	WHITE. 3. B to Q R 3rd 4. P to Q B 6th, dis. ch, and mate.	BLACK. B moves
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* 1. B to Q 4th, double check, and, in two moves more, mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1502.
By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and give mate in three moves.

THE NORTH GERMAN CHESS CONGRESS.
A clever Game played between MESSRS. ANDERSEN and SCHALLOPP at the above meeting.—(Lopez's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) 1. P to K 4th 2. B to Q B 4th 3. Q to K 2nd	BLACK (Mr. A.) P to K 4th B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd	WHITE (Mr. S.) 9. P takes P 10. B to K 3rd 11. B to K Kt 5th 12. Q to Kt Q 2nd 13. Kt to K 5th 14. Kt to K B sq 15. P to Q R 4th 16. Q to Q 2nd	BLACK (Mr. A.) P takes P P to Q 4th R to Q Kt sq Q to Q 3rd R takes P B to Q Kt 5th (ch) B to Q B 6th, threatening next move to take the Kt off with his Rook. Q takes B Q to Q 3rd P to Q R 4th B to Q R 2nd R takes P P takes Kt R to Q sq A fatal error. His game, however, was in a very critical condition. His best resource, perhaps, was to take the Q R Pawn with his Kt. P to K 5th Q to K Kt 6th (ch) R takes Kt R takes Q P, and White resigned.
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5. Kt to K B 3rd
He could have played, perhaps with more effect—
5. P takes P
6. B takes P (ch)
7. Q to Q B 4th (ch)
8. Q takes K B
9. Q to K 3rd, &c.

6. B to Q Kt 5th
7. P to Q 3rd
8. B takes Kt
9. P to K B 5th

The defect in White's position, his inability to castle, he might have obviated now by—

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The annual soirée of this flourishing society will be held on Thursday, the 12th inst.; and the programme is sufficiently attractive to ensure a full attendance. In the first place, there is to be a consultation match between Bath and Bristol; and then a match between fifteen married and fifteen unmarried members of the association; then Mr. Thorold, the chief player of Bath and Bristol, will play fifteen games simultaneously, against as many opponents. In addition to these amusements, there are to be a variety of single-handed matches, blindfold games, and a grand tourney, the prizes for which are two handsome sets of "Staunton" chessmen. The whole to conclude with a concert, vocal and instrumental, by the artists of the vicinity and members of the association.

WEST OF SCOTLAND CHESS CHALLENGE CUP.—Open for competition to any player who has been resident in the West of Scotland for at least twelve months previous to the date of his challenge. Conditions.—1. All the matches shall take place in the Glasgow Chess Club. 2. The loser in every match shall pay 10s. 6d. to a fund for the purpose of purchasing another cup. 3. The player who first scores four games shall be considered the winner—drawn games counting nothing. 4. The holder of the cup shall be bound to fix or accept a time of play within fourteen days of receiving a challenge, and to commence within thirty days of receiving it, or give up the cup, along with a forfeit of 10s. 6d., to be paid to the cup fund. 5. The time-limit shall be twenty moves to the hour. 6. The games shall be played in accordance with the rules in Staunton's "Chess Praxis." In the event of there being any difference of opinion between the players as to the correct interpretation of the rules, and in the event also of any dispute arising in play, and not provided for in these rules, a statement of the case, prepared by the secretary, and approved of at a meeting of the directors of the Glasgow Chess Club, shall be submitted to the chess editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, whose decision shall be final. 7. All disputed points, not referring to actual play, shall be decided by the directors of the Glasgow Chess Club. 8. Any competitor failing to comply with the regulations shall be liable to the penalties of rule 4. 9. All challenges to be sent to the secretary of the Glasgow Chess Club, 7, Royal Bank-place, Glasgow. 10. The cup shall become the absolute property of any player who shall hold it for two successive years.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

When it was heard during the formation of the Gladstone Government, in December, 1868, that Mr. Lowe was to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, there was some surprise; and it was asked whether he had any particular qualification for the post. The answer was prompt, that the reason for which he was selected for the office in question was that he possessed in perfection the faculty of saying *No!*—an excellent, if not indispensable, quality in the guardian par excellence of the public purse. Even before, and still more since, his accession to the office which he now holds, Mr. Lowe has been credited for being officially flinty-hearted, niggard, immovable to a tale of corporate woe; while it has been even hinted that in his private capacity he was always rehearsing the part of refuser-general to all petitions from alleged sufferers; that he never had any feelings "for another's pain," which was to be eased by money. But, lo! and behold this right hon. gentleman performing with ease, extreme propriety, almost grace, and of course with point and force, the duty of pleader for a charity. His speech at the dinner for the benefit of the Scottish Hospital was a model of what such an appeal ought to be. There was not a sarcasm or gibe, not a flash of humour; but it was at once a masterly argument for discriminate charity, and an immediate appeal to the sympathies of those present, conveyed in terms of manly pathos. To be sure, there was something characteristic in his saying that giving hands should not be stayed because this particular charity was prosperous, for doubtless the fact of a surplus was grateful to him. But the question is, how has this apparent revolution in the impulses of the sternest of Chancellors of the Exchequer been brought about? The answer is instant—he has been to Scotland during the autumn, and he was making some return for the fervid kindness with which he was received in that country, which must have astonished himself even more than it did the rest of mankind. This is another proof of the wonderful skill with which Scotchmen triumph over natural difficulties. After their having changed the rugged cynicism of Mr. Lowe into geniality and sympathy when money is in question, it is difficult to measure what Scotchmen cannot produce, perhaps even grapes from thistles.

Some people, considering the softening effect of Scottish influence above spoken, might perhaps feel disposed to prescribe a long tour in Scotland to Mr. Peter Rylands. It is said that Michael Angelo sometimes, without previous modelling, grasped a block of marble and hewed out of it a graceful and symmetrical statue. In a metaphorical sense, it may be wished that to some such process the member for Warrington were submitted; for, as it is, he is curiously uncut and unpolished, though there is in him plenty of rough, solid material for the making of a Parliament man; and in truth, whatever of power there may be about him, he is, perhaps, as little pleasant a speaker to listen to as ever vexed the ear of the House. All his characteristics were fully developed in a recent speech to his constituents; he did not disguise his sentiments in the least, and he did not choose his language, except in the sense of picking out the plainest, not to say coarsest, words when speaking of land-owners and land laws. The notion that this class should be relieved from some of the burdens of local taxation was treated with rude scorn, and a suggestion made that these "bamboozlers" and despoilers of the people (whatever that word means as he spoke it) should have fourteen or fifteen millions more of taxation put upon them. All this was naturally to be expected from such a typical representative of that harmonious band of Liberals which sits below the gangway; but when Mr. Rylands came to a fulsome eulogy on the Ministry, apart from the sensation of incongruity between the words and the utterer, there arose an involuntary mental query whether there was in this declaration a foregone conclusion as to the future course of the hon. gentleman towards the Government. Looking to the manner in which he gained his election and other considerations, the inquiry may be made whether, actually and literally and fully, Mr. Rylands represents the majority of the people of Warrington.

When, at Easter of the present year, Mr. Disraeli passed before him in review at Manchester a number of Conservative deputations, it was noticeable that one gentleman passed before the leader of the Opposition many times, forming a part of several deputations, thus suggesting recollections of a banner-bearer in a theatrical procession, who has to appear and reappear a dozen times at certain intervals. Whether this ubiquity attracted the attention of Mr. Disraeli, and tempted him to one of those covert sarcasms of which he is a master, of course is not to be assumed; but there was a peculiar expression about his face and a particular tone in his voice when he urged on the representatives of the electors of Salford then before him to take great care of their members, and of Mr. Charley in particular. The faculty of reappearance which this hon. member then exhibited seems to characterise him in all his public movements. His ubiquity is marvellous; and if his rhetorical versatility were at all coincident with it, he would be, to use a Disraelian phrase, a "precious possession" of the Conservative party. There are some glib persons who, it is to be feared, might use the word "precious" in a popular ironical sense, which does not imply high value; but this, of course, would be scandalous and not to be tolerated. The career of this member of the Legislature has been such as to stir up desires to be biographically diffuse in regard to him; but the impulse must perforce be stifled now, and justice to him be left to posterity. One of Mr. Charley's latest (it is not safe to say that it is the very latest) appearances has been as a political helpmeet to Mr. Morgan-Howard, who still pursues his ardent wooing of the constituency of Lambeth; and, without reference to politics, perhaps many people may wish him success in ousting at least one of the present representatives of that borough.

In these days when few people keep even a small store of coined bullion in their houses, it sounds odd that a gentleman should have in his immediate possession a number of ingots of silver. Such, however, is or was the case with Colonel Tomline, M.P. for Great Grimsby, and he has got up a pretty quarrel with the Chancellor of the Exchequer for declining to coin this silver into shillings, in order that Colonel Tomline might pay his labourers the wages which otherwise, as he implies, they will have to go without. Be it known that this honourable and (by virtue of a militia commission) gallant gentleman is carrying out a mission, preaching a crusade on the iniquities of the existing system of mintage; and now and again one comes on proclamations or placards which in every possible intensity and emphasis of typography point out that, by the present mode of Government coining, the poor man is robbed of an immense percentage on every sixpence and shilling. It would seem, however, judging from a recent speech of this gentleman in the provinces, that he is not one-idea-ed, but that his originality extends to other questions than the reform of the coinage; for he was, on the occasion in question, erudite in the matter of the adjustment of taxation, and especially local taxation—one of his suggestions being that official salaries and pensions, in addition to the income tax, should be subject to the ordinary incidents of rating.

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SUNDAY AT THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.